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VOL. XX NO. 4- BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

HUNTING DOWN CONGRESSMEN ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

"BATTALION" OF AMERICAN WOMEN FOR SWARAJ FIGHT IN INDIA.

LONDON, January 5.

New York.—Plans to enlist a "battalion" of American women to accompany her to India to aid Swaraj fight were announced by Mrs. Sailendranath Ghose, the wife of the President of Indian National Congress in America, who has been exiled from India since the War.

She added that she had been asked by Mahatma Gandhi to enlist American influence for the Congress in the coming battle.—Reuter.

"CONGRESS PRECIPITATED THE CRISES!"

Tej Bahadur Sapru's Logic.

NO-RENT CAMPAIGN WILL LEAD TO CLASS WAR.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 5.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has issued a statement to the press of the present situation. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru says:—

"Events have marched with such a rapidity during the last week since my return from England that it is somewhat difficult to foresee what the upshot of the present conflict may be.

In common with many others I deeply regret that an interview between His Excellency the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi did not come about. I personally think that he should have been allowed to see the Viceroy and put his viewpoint before him, even though neither of them will be able to convince the other of the soundness of his position.

I say so because in my opinion the psychological effect of such an interview on the public mind, at any rate on the mind of those who differ from the Congress, would have been very different from what it is at present. That Mahatma Gandhi was anxious to see the Viceroy is clear to me from the letter I received from him yesterday after the news of his arrest had arrived at Ahmedabad.

ADDING TO OUR DIFFICULTIES.

Before leaving England I had expressed my view to several important English friends that we should do all we could to secure the continuation of Mahatma Gandhi's co-operation with the work of the Committees. This has now become impossible and it is bound to add to our difficulties. While this is my view of this aspect of the question, I am bound to say what I have told Mahatma Gandhi.

CLASS WAR ON BRAIN.

I look upon the no rent campaign as a movement full of dangerous potentialities, leading at no distant date to class war. This does not mean that I am opposed to economic relief being given to the tenants. On the contrary, I should be glad if adequate and substantial relief is given to them. But economic trouble must be dealt with in economic grounds. In my judgment the no-rent campaign is neither in the interests of the tenants nor that of the landlords and is full of possibilities for the destruction of the present social structure.

Personally, after having now read the relevant published documents, I have no doubt that Sir Malcolm Hailey was pursuing a sympathetic and liberal policy but if there was dissatisfaction with the policy of the Local Government or its execution, I think there was plenty of room for negotiation.

CONGRESS TO BLAME.

I cannot help feeling that the action taken by the Congress Committee was precipitate and all the more to be regretted as Mr Gandhi was expected to return within a month. I equally deplore that while still there was a chance for an exchange of views between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi, the Working Committee of the Congress should have passed resolutions seeking to revive civil disobedience even though it might be of a most limited character.—A.P.

ROUNDING UP OF RED SHIRTS CONTINUES ON THE FRONTIER.

Military Columns Kept Busy.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 5.

The Chief Commissioner has issued the following communique:

On 4th January a number of picketers and villagers arrived in the City from village to east of Peshawar and the crowd had to be dispersed by lathi charges on the part of the police.

The Peshawar column again visited Chankhanuf village. Two important arrests have been made and revenue is being collected. There was slight opposition to start with at the "Red Shirts" headquarters. As a result of action taken against Mashe Khel on January 1 neighbouring village of Sheikh Muhammad has voluntarily offered to pay up its share of punitive police dues.

PICKETING CIVIL COURTS.

Mardan and Swasi columns visited several villages and latter dispersed a hostile demonstration at Kotah southeast of Swasi without firing. Meetings are still being held in Katlang, in Mardan Tehsil. Unsuccessful attempts were made to picket civil courts at Nowshera and Mardan, a few arrests being made at former place.

ARREST OF "RED SHIRTS."

Kohat column has visited several villages in Land Kamar, Thatti and Nasrat area and has arrested some of "Red Shirts" leaders. Some improvement is reported in attitude of people but small parties totalling about 200 in all continue to offer themselves for arrest. Another batch of volunteers was arrested in Bannu city.

Naurang column visited more villages and arrested 23 Congress officers. The remaining volunteers and villages publicly renounced the movement.

In Dera Ismail Khan District all is quiet. In Hazara district several office-bearers of the village Jirga who were arrested have now asked for pardon. Reaction of events in settled districts has been good on most of the tribes across the border. In Mohmand country some slight local excitement has been caused by a party of Red Shirts headed by Alingar Pagir having burnt houses of a few British allowance holders.—A.P.

MR. MANILAL KOTHARI'S STATEMENT.

Sjt. Manilal Kothari, the Dictator of Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, in the course of a statement to the Press says:—

"I consider it a unique privilege of my life to be called upon at this supreme hour to function as sole dictator in the absence of our most beloved and esteemed Chief, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Ordinances promulgated in the name of law and order are nothing but a deliberate denial, nay defiance of all civil liberties. Our great satisfaction at the present moment is and must be that we are fighting for the liberty of our Motherland absolutely on the principles of truth and non-violence."

SIR M. SHAFI ILL.

Suffering From Pneumonia.

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

Sir Mohamed Shafi, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council is suffering from pneumonia. Both lungs are affected. Sir Mohamed had delirium last night.—A.P.

Police Open Fire At Benares.

ORDINANCE RULE BEGINS IN BOMBAY.

Dr. Ansari's House Searched.

POWER TO ARREST PERSONS WITHOUT WARRANT.

Lucknow Congress Office Under Police Guard.

Ordinance rule has officially begun in Bombay from Tuesday with the publication of Gazette Extraordinary applying the four latest Ordinances.

At Benares the police opened fire in dispersing the meeting held to protest against Mahatma's arrest.

The Chief Commissioner of Delhi has declared unlawful the Provincial and District Congress Committees of Delhi.

The Police carried out numerous searches to-day including the search of the Congress Office, the residence of Dr. Ansari and the offices of the 'Tej' and 'Arjun,' vernacular dailies.—

WAR ON CONGRESS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

War on Congress organisations in the Punjab, U. P., N. W. F. and Bengal is in full swing and reports of arrests, raids and convictions of Congressmen are pouring in.

Ordinances In Force From Tuesday.

The following appears in Extra-ordinary Gazette published by the Local Government on Tuesday.

Whereas in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, 1932 (II of 1932), the Governor General in Council has extended the remaining provisions of the said Ordinance to the Presidency of Bombay;

Now in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the said Ordinance, the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to direct that the said remaining provisions of the said Ordinance shall come into force in the Presidency of Bombay (excluding Aden) with effect from the 5th January 1932.

ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, 1932 (II of 1932) the Governor in Council hereby authorises all District Magistrates, all Sub-Divisional Magistrates and all police officers not below the rank of Sub-Inspector to arrest without warrant any person against whom they are satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that such person has acted, is acting, or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or peace.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Ordinance, the Governor in Council hereby specifies that "jail custody" shall be the custody to which persons arrested in accordance with the provision of sub-section (1) of the said section 3 may be committed.

Whereas in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Unlawful Association Ordinance, 1932 (IV of 1932), the Governor General in Council has extended the remaining provisions of the said Ordinance to the Presidency of Bombay:

EFFECT FROM TUESDAY.

Now in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the said Ordinance the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to direct that the said remaining provisions of the said Ordinance shall come into force in the Presidency of Bombay (excluding Aden) with effect from the 5th January 1932.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Prevention of Molestation and Boycotting Ordinance, 1932 (V of 1932), the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of Chapters I, II and III of the said Ordinance shall come into force in the Presidency of Bombay (excluding Aden) with effect from the 5th January 1932.

POLICE OPEN FIRE IN BENARES

One Person Killed As Result Of Lathi Charge

BENARES, January 5.

One person is reported to have been killed as the result of a lathi charge this evening on a crowd which had collected in defiance of orders under section 144 in connection with the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders.

It is alleged that stones were thrown on the police. The police made lathi charges but the crowd failed to disperse whereupon the police fired 4 rounds.

The casualities are not yet known.—A.P.

SENTENCED FOR BREACH OF SECTION 144.

CAWNPORE Jan. 5.

Sjt. Brijbehari Nigam, Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Sjt. Chunilal Ramshanker, Sjt. Manilal and Sjt. Shamburatan were tried summarily at Gillisbazar outpost and convicted under Section 188 Cr. P. C. to one month's simple imprisonment.

The charge against them was that they committed a breach of the order under Section 144 by congregating in large crowds and shouting "Gandhi-ki-Jai".—A. P.

BELGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEES DISSOLVED.

BELGAUM, Jan. 5.

The Belgaum Taluka and District Congress Committees have been dissolved.—A. P.

"Sorry New Year's Gift To Harassed World"

HOW U. S. PRESS LOOKS AT MAHATMA'S ARREST

LONDON, Jan. 5.

New York—If lukewarm newspaper attitude is any criterion Gandhi appears to have lost much favour in the United States. The "Herald Tribune" expresses an opinion that the Indian problem is no business of the United States and censures the romantic readiness of certain Americans to interest themselves in other peoples business. The "New York Times" dubs Gandhi's arrest as "a sorry New Year's gift to a sufficiently harassed world".—Reuter.

DR. ANSARI TO SUCCEED RAJEN BABU.

It is understood that Dr. M. A. Ansari, has been nominated as the President of the Congress, to succeed Babu Rajendra Prasad, who has been arrested.

DELHI CONGRESS COMMITTEES DECLARED ILLEGAL.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

The Chief Commissioner of Delhi has under the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act declared unlawful the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee and the Delhi District Congress Committee, as in his opinion they have for their object the interference with the administration of law and order and that they constitute a danger to public peace.

The Boycotting and Prevention of Molestation Ordinance has been extended to Ajmere Merwara.—A. P.

POLICE RAID 17 PLACES IN DELHI.

Congress Signboards Removed.

NEW DELHI, January 5.

Delhi city assumed its normal state to-day and business is quite usual again. Some excitement, however, prevailed when the police made simultaneous searches in 17 places in Delhi including the residence of Dr. Ansari, the office of the "Tej" and the "Arjun", vernacular dailies and the office of the District Congress Committee in Chandni Chowk. At the last named place police removed all sign and notice boards and flags.

A crowd collected outside these places but melted away soon after.

A meeting of the mercantile community is called for to-day where, it is understood, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi will be present by special invitation. The meeting will be mixed and would have representatives of Hindu, Muslim and European business interests.

It is further understood that the meeting will consider the methods of dealing with the outbreak of lawlessness in Delhi, specially in regard to the boycott of goods and the picketing of foreign cloth. It is reported that the Chief Commissioner will be requested to assist the traders in their lawful avocations.—A.P.

WAR ON PUNJAB CONGRESSMEN.

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

The Governor of the Punjab in Council in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 16 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 has declared the following associations unlawful:—

1. The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee.
2. The Lahore District Congress Committee.
3. The Amritsar District Congress Committee.
4. The Amritsar City Congress Committee.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CONGRESS IN CALCUTTA

60 Houses Raided.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

The police raided 60 premises including the offices of the Congress and allied organisations and private residences.

Lorry loads of moveables including furniture, books and motor cycle were removed by the police who locked the offices and posted police guards.

15 CONGRESS LEADERS ARRESTED.

Fifteen Congress leaders were arrested including Bimalprativa Devi, Dr. Pratap Guha Roy, "Dictator" of the newly formed Bengal Congress Working Council and the office-bearers of the Youth Leagues and volunteer organisations.

EDITOR JAILED.

Mr. Jagannath Tripati, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the Hindi Daily "Lokmany" was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 100 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for publishing an alleged seditious article.—A. P.

ARRESTS IN KHULNA.

KHULNA, Jan. 5.

The Secretary of the District Congress Committee and three others were arrested yesterday while declaring a hartal in connection with the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

MILITARY MARCHES IN BENGAL TOWNS.

RAJSHAHI, January 5.

Two Congress volunteers aged six and nine respectively were arrested while declaring a hartal for to-morrow in view of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest.

Armed military forces with band paraded the streets this morning. The Collector holds a conference to-morrow to discuss the situation.—A.P.

ARRESTS GALORE IN U. P.

Over 168 Rounded Up So Far.

LUCKNOW, Jany. 4.

Further reports show that rent payment is going on satisfactorily in most districts. Altogether about 168 arrests are reported from the five districts to which the Ordinance originally applied, but of these only 50 were made under the Ordinance.—A.P.

CAWNPORE CONGRESS PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

CAWNPORE, Jan. 5.

Sjt. G. G. Jog, President, Local Congress Committee was arrested yesterday.

VICEROY'S TOUR CANCELLED.

NEW DELHI, Jany. 5.

The Viceroy has cancelled his projected tour to Alwar.—A.P.

TWO MORE ORDINANCES FOR AJMER-MERWARA

NEW DELHI, Jany. 5.

The Unlawful Association Ordinance and the Prevention of Molestation and Boycotting Ordinance have been extended to Ajmere and Merwara.—A.P.

BRITISH DIEHARDS IN HIGH GLEE.

"Deport Gandhi," Says Ex-Satrap.

SAVING INDA FROM "RED" ANARCHY!

LONDON, Jany. 5.

"No Government worth the name could have any doubt about the answer," declares the "Times" after reciting the revolutionary activities fomented or condoned by the Congress, which now through its mouthpiece, Gandhi, threatens lawlessness on a wider scale, unless the methods taken to combat those activities are made a subject of negotiation with the authority claiming to rival the Government itself.

The prestige of Britain, it says, will stand higher not merely in India, but in the world outside for having exhausted every means of eliciting the whole gamut of Indian opinion in connection with the Round Table Conference," and pursuing steadily thereafter the chosen course of constitutional progress despite every attempt to turn it into chaos.

"DEPORT GANDHI."

"Deport Gandhi!" is the "Daily Mail's" new slogan, backed up by interviews given by Sir George MacMunn, who says that Gandhi should be deported to the Andamans, and Sir Mark Hunter, who declares that this time there should not be weakness, and Gandhi ought either to be brought to trial or deported.

Lord Sydenham applauding the arrest as inevitable, remarks that it is still possible to save India from "Red" anarchy, but the chance may not recur.—Reuter.

ORDINANCE RAJ IN FULL SWING.

(For Earlier News See Page 12).

ORDINANCE RAJ IN U. P.

34 Persons Convicted In Allahabad Villages.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 5.

Thirty-four persons from villages were convicted to-day under the Ordinance and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Sherwani have been recommended for the "A" Class.

The District Magistrate of Allahabad has issued a notice regretting the death of one innocent spectator in yesterday's affray and warning the Committees from organising processions.

Persons who assemble to watch and cheer forbidden processions are liable to be dispersed by the police. It is likely that another procession will be attempted to-day.—A. P.

LUCKNOW PROTEST DEMONSTRATION

Lady Arrested For Leading Procession

LUCKNOW, Jan. 4.

Mrs. Suniti Devi Mittra, Messrs. Gopinath Srivastava, member of the A.I.C.C., B. B. Gupta, Haraprasad Saxena and another Congressman were arrested this afternoon for leading a procession in connection with the protest demonstrations, in contravention of section 144 Cr. P. C. which has been made applicable to Lucknow municipal area.

The arrests were made in front of Aminuddoula Park, in front of the Congress office.—A. P.

"ORDER GANDHIJI'S RELEASE IMMEDIATELY"

Bertrand Russell Wires Premier & Viceroy

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Mr. Bertrand Russell, Chairman of the Commonwealth of India League has telegraphed to Mr. MacDonald deeply deploring the "abandonment of your former ideas in the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi . . . . . Earnestly hope you will order his release immediately."

He has telegraphed to the Viceroy "Mahatma Gandhi's arrest makes peaceful settlement almost impossible."—Reuter.

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A R6503

WANTED—OBSTRATRICIAN and GYNAECOLOGIST (Lady Doctor) with higher qualifications, (Private practice allowed). Apply, stating age, experience and minimum salary to Box No. 1323, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
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A R6501

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A R6504

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A 4164

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C 6505

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E R6507C

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E R6507A

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E R6469

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PERSONS, desirous to take on lease for the period, ending 31st December, 1932, the running Ice Plant (12 tons Capacity) Soda Factory and complete Foundry Workshop, are invited to make an offer of their terms to the undersigned up to 25th January, 1932. Workshops and Machinery can be inspected at the site of Rampur State Factories near Rly. Station. CONTROLLER, Household.
N 4148

Public Notices.

K. E. M. HOSPITAL, BOMBAY

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Diets, etc. to the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year commencing from the 1st March, 1932.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on FRIDAY, the 15th January, 1932. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Diets etc. for the K. E. M. Hospital".

Forms of Contract, Specifications, etc. and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 2 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general and special directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA, Dean.
4161

Tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

STORES DEPARTMENT

Tenders for the annual supplies will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year ending 31st March 1933 on the dates mentioned below against each group.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Office, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Bombay Time). All Tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed tenders for.....

Schedule Nos.	DESCRIPTION.	Tender Deposit.
MONDAY 18TH JANUARY 1932.		Rs.
1	Ammonia & Calcium Chloride	40
2	Baskets Bamboo of Sorts	200
3	Baskets Cane & Cane	600
4	Belting Patent	150
5	Belting Leather	40
6	Bins Sanitary	140
7	Bolts with Nuts Hexagonal Heads	70
8	Bolts with Nuts Snap Head Square Neck	20
9	Brooms Goa	450
10	Brushes	50
11	Brushes Sweeping 3 Heads	90
12	Buckets Galvanized	40
13	Canvas	100
14	Charcoal and Firewood	350
15	Cloth Dungree	120
MONDAY 25th JANUARY 1932.		
16	Enamelware and Lampware	60
17	Electric Goods Cables and Wires	250
18	Electric Goods Lamps	250
19	Electric Accessories	100
20	Ceiling Fans (Electric)	200
21	Desk Fans (Electric)	100
22	Files and Rasps	40
23	Globes, Glass	20
24	Lanterns tin	70
25	Handles and Ladders	10
26	Hardware (General)	70
27	" (Special)	50
28	" (Aldrops Bolts, Hasps etc.)	20
29	Hardware (Ghamelas or Mortar Pans)	40
30	Hardware (Wire of Sorts)	30
MONDAY 1st FEBRUARY 1932.		
31	Leather Goods	50
32	Leather Hide Country	70
33	Locks Brass and Iron	50
34	Metal (Sheets Iron Corrugated & Plain)	100
35	Metals	150
36	Steel mild Plates	250
37	Steel mild Angles & Tees	50
38	Steel mild Flat	150
39	Steel mild Round	150
40	Mats and Matting	100
41	Miscellaneous Stores Sundry Items	70
42	Miscellaneous Stores Special Items	250
43	Miscellaneous Stores Wooden Articles	30
44	Miscellaneous Stores Galvanized Iron & tin articles	40
MONDAY 8th FEBRUARY 1932.		
45	Motor Accessories	130
46	Nails for Bullocks Shoes, Pins & Shoes	250
47	Nails of Sort & Tacks	50
48	Nose Strings	30
49	Nuts, Rivets and Washers	50
50	Oils Castor, Cocoanut & Sweet	250
51	Oil Kerosene	900
52	Oil Linseed & Turpentine	100
53	Grease & Oils	250
54	Oil Motor (Light Crank Case)	350
55	Oil Mineral	150
56	Oil Mineral (Heavy Engine)	170
99	Coats Water Proof	350
57	Paint Varnish, etc.	50
58	Paint Moist	150
59	Packing	160
60	Paulin Canvas	200
61	Pitch & Tar	70
62	Plumbers' Stores	20
63	Pesterine	900
64	Rope Coir & Rubber Hand	200
65	Line and Rope Cotton	20
66	Rubber Goods	70
67	Screws of Sorts	20
68	Shafts Wooden for Picks & Powras & Poles Nowgany	80
69	Vent Shafts etc., Galvarized	60
MONDAY 22ND FFBRUARY 1932.		
70	Salt, Soap & Soda	400
71	Shipchandlers' Stores	50
72	Spindles & Clack Valves Brass for Hydrants	70
73	Steel Cast	30
74	Tools Sundry	50
75	Tools Augers & Spanners	20
76	Tubes and Tyres for Motor & Bicycles	150
77	Tyres Solid Band	650
78	Tyres Solid Giant	1,500
79	Waste Cotton	400
80	Yarn Spun	100
81	Iron Castings Specials (Water Works)	350
82	Iron Castings Ordy. (Water Works)	300
83	Iron Castings Ordy. Test Selected Drge. articles	900
MONDAY 29TH FEBRUARY 1932.		
84	Timber (Country Teak)	400
85	Timber (Teakwood Moulmein)	600
86	Timber Miscellaneous	1,000
87	Bed Sheets	80
88	Blankets	40
89	Cloth Bandage	30
90	Cloth Oil & Rubber Sheeting	70
91	Cloth pieces & ready made articles	150
92	Sundry Hand made articles	350
93	Havildars', Naiks', Drivers' etc., clothing	250
94	Jamadars', Linemen's etc., clothing	300
95	Fire Brigade Staff's clothing	200
96	Vaccination Karkoons' Coolies' etc., clothing	150
97	Boots and Putties	300
98	Sundry articles of clothing	200
100	Coats Woollen	100
MONDAY 7TH MARCH 1932.		
101	Blankets or Dumblees	350
102	Umbrellas	130
103	Disinfectants	900
104	Galvanized Pipes	300
105	Galvanized Fittings	300
106	Ferrules, Cocks and Taps, etc.	300
107	Picks & Powras	100
108	Wool Lead	40
110	Hose Canvas	1,500
111	Hose I.R. Lined	250

(1) Tenders and Contract forms will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned on payment of Re. 1 for a set of each agreement form and annas four -4- for a set of each Schedule. The required information will be given to the tenderer on an application to the undersigned. **Tenders will not be sent by V. P. P.**

(2) Tender deposit should not be enclosed in the sealed cover but should be separately paid in the Chief Accountant's Office.

(3) The names of all partners of the Contracting firms should be specified in the tender.

(4) The Tenderers have (a) to fill in the figures in the column of amounts, (b) to note the totals on each page, in case any schedules cover more than one page, and (c) to work out the final figures at the end of each Schedule. Any irregularity on this point may justify the rejection of the tender.

(5) Rates should be legibly written. Erasures or corrections in figures without tenderers' initials will render the tender liable to rejection.

(6) The would-be tenderers are at liberty to peruse the figures of actual supplies in the preceding three years in the office of the undersigned during office hours.

(7) All the samples in respect of tenders lodged in the manner prescribed above should be sent separately to the undersigned giving reference to the tender for which they are meant.

(8) Tenderers wishing to give any particulars about the articles offered by them are particularly requested to write such particulars separately for each individual schedule and not embody them in one general letter.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

Chief Storekeeper's Office.
566, De Lisle Road, Byculla,
BOMBAY No. 11.

D.E. MAVJI,
Chief Storekeeper.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR in Zoology.

I. (1) The Professor shall be appointed by the Senate on the recommendation of a Selection Committee.

(2) He shall receive a salary in the scale of Rs. 700—50/2—1000. It shall be open to the Senate, in a special case, to offer a higher initial salary than the minimum pay of the grade.

(3) He shall be a whole-time officer of the University and shall not, without the sanction of the Senate previously obtained, hold any other office to which any salary or emolument is attached.

(4) He shall have the benefit of the University Provident Fund.

(5) He shall be entitled to avail himself of the regular academic vacations and holidays of the University, and shall be subject to such leave rules as the Senate may pass from time to time.

(6) Ordinarily the appointment shall be made for five years, after which it may be made permanent or renewed for such further period as the Senate may decide subject to Clause (7) below. The Professor may be placed on probation for a specified period at the end of which his services will be continued, if found satisfactory.

(7) The Professor shall vacate his office upon the completion of the sixtieth year of his age, unless the Senate should decide that his services should be retained for a further period or periods. Such extension of service shall not be made beyond his sixty-fifth year.

(8) The Professor shall be liable to removal by the Senate on the ground of misconduct or gross neglect of duty after full enquiry into specific charges brought against him, provided that, at such enquiry, he shall be allowed an adequate opportunity to defend himself.

II. It shall be the duty of the Professor,

(1) To devote himself to the study of Zoology with special reference to Indian problems.

(2) To organise and guide research by advanced students.

(3) To hold classes in his subject as may be directed by the University for the benefit of Post-graduate and under-graduate students.

(4) To deliver annually, if required, not less than three public lectures dealing with some aspect of Zoology.

(5) To deliver a course of lectures in affiliated Colleges as may be required by the Syndicate after consulting the Executive Committee of the Post-graduate Council in Science and the Professor.

(6) To do such other work as may be assigned to him from time to time in connection with the organisation of the Department of Zoology.

Applicants should state their age, and full particulars of their academic qualifications and experience in teaching and research.

Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) must reach the undersigned on or before the 31st March, 1932.

A. N. MUKHERJEE,
Registrar.
Senate House:
The 12th October, 1931.
4170.

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Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1081 of 1930.

Sir HUKAMCHAND SARUPCHAND, Knight, Jain Inhabitant, residing at Indore Bombay and other places and carrying on business 'inter-alia' in Bombay as adatias and shroffs in the name, style of Messrs. Sarupchand Hukamchand at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

Messrs. DOLATRAM KUNDANMAL, a firm, carrying on business in Bombay as Commission Agents, adatias and merchants at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort.
..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 21st day of August, 1930, it was ordered that the defendant firm do pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 2,06,534-4-0 for debt and interest and the costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the decree until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of movable property, dated the 4th day of September, 1931, the following moveable property, namely, Pillows, Ghadys, Mehta boxes, picture frames, chairs, sofas, marble top centre piece, wall mirrors, glass cupboards, chairs, safes, clocks, electric Chandaliers, Copper vessels and etc., was attached.

Now notice is hereby given that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by Virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property, dated the 21st day of October, 1931, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 15th day of January, 1932, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises occupied by the abovenamed defendants at the junction of Kalbadevi Road and Dady Seth Agiary Lane, without the Fort, the aforesaid movable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree, costs, interest, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay or at the office of Messrs. Malvi Ranchhoddas & Co., Plaintiffs' Attorneys, situate at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1931.

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
4173

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DIARY 1932

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Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for Thursday, the 7th January, 1932:—

52-53. From Mr. B. G. Patelkar—(52) For requesting Government not to grant any licenses to any Carnival or Amusement Park in the City as gambling is invariably carried on therein, and (53) For requesting the Corporation's representative on the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee to move that Committee to ask the Railway authorities to take early steps to repair the approach road to the G. I. P. Railway, Parel Station.

54. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For requesting the Commissioner to provide a public water trough at the junction of Kazi Syed Street and Masjid Bunder Road on the demolition of the existing trough thereat, etc.

55. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For appointing a Committee to report on the allegations made by the Asiatic Knitting Commercial Corporation, Ltd., in respect of rents of certain Municipal properties in Fort.

56. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For requesting the representative of the Corporation on the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee to move that Committee to ask the Railway authorities to adopt a more humane method for handling baskets of live fowl which are unloaded at the Masjid Station.

57-59. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(57) For placing on record the Corporation's satisfaction at the offer of the Municipal Auditors for a reduction in their remuneration; (58-59) For appointing a Committee to report, (58) as to the desirability of amending the Town Duty Refund Rules with a view to preventing the possibilities of certain malpractices and (59) as to the advisability of preventing the bringing forward of items for consideration as Urgent Business which can wait till the next Monthly Meeting.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of Bombay,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 5th January, 1932.
4172

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SALE OF TERRITORIAL RIGHTS OF THE UNDERMENTIONED CINEMA FILMS.

Under instructions from the owners of the respective rights concerned, the undersigned will sell at their rooms by public auction the rights of exhibition of the undermentioned pictures for the respective territories mentioned below on SATURDAY, the 16th day of January, 1932 at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

Name of the Picture.	Name of Producers.	Territories.
The Wandering Dancer	The United Players Corporation.	1. Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Burmah. 2. The Madras Presidency including Coorg, Mysore State and Ceylon.
Nadira	The Orient Pictures' Corporation, Ltd.	3. The Bombay Presidency including Sindh. 4. The Punjab Delhi United Provinces and N. W. Frontier Provinces. 5. The Madras Presidency including Coorg, Mysore State and Ceylon.
Shephard	The United Players' Corporation.	6. Africa
Brave Heart	Do.	7. Do.
Safdar Jung.	Do.	8. Do.
Golden Dagger	Do.	9. Do.
Mysterious Bandit	Do.	10. Do.
Wandering Dancer	Do.	11. Do.
Nadira.	The Orient Pictures' Corporation Ltd.	12. Do.

N. B.—The Vendors reserve themselves to sell all or any of the above rights collectively or separately. For terms and conditions apply to the undersigned.

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INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

CAN INDIA BECOME A CREDITOR COUNTRY?

In a paper read before the 15th session of the Indian Economic Conference held in Bombay Mr. Ramchandra Rao of the Calcutta University discussed the question:—Can India become a creditorcountry: The following is the full text that of his address:—

Financially viewed India is a debtor country on capital account. The first signs of creditor relationship which have occurred quite recently have raised alluring hopes of the future financial status of this country as an international creditor country. The outflow of capital which commenced in an appreciable manner since the inagurration of the new ratio has been strengthened by another cause, viz., the lack of confidence. This flight of capital cannot be considered as a healthy sign indicating the creditor position of the country. How and in what manner this desirable consummation can be achieved has been carefully elaborated in this article. For the present, however, the debtor-creditor relationship on capital account is the oustanding feature. She is a debtor to a large extent while creditor to an incredibly little amount Significant changes would have to take place firstly, to reduce the outward capital outflow for interest payments, dividends and repayments of old capital issues and service charges. Secondly, the financial, industrial and business structure should be so altered that their control is being exerted with the single aim of making India a creditor country. While this is being accomplished every effort should be made to minimise the effects of economic disturbances. Nothing is more important than a properly organised capital market and money market which would facilitate the outflowh of capital after satisfying properly and reasonably all domestic demands for capital.

AN IMPORTANT TASK.

The building up of such a financial structure is the important task before the country. The immediate problem would be to mobilise small dormant balances lying scattered here and there, satisfy every legitimate domestic demand for capital supply and reduce any further dependence on outside markets for capital funds. For a long time the problem would be similar to that which now exists in Canada, viz., the streams of outflow and inflow of capital would exist till extraordinary circumstances may give us an opportunity to develop into a creditor country. The financial world uses this phrase (creditor country) in a very loose manner. If trade balances are in India's favour and the remittances secured by the Secretary of State are smaller the financiers of this country begin to speak of India as creditor country but in reality there is only a flight of capital from the country. Broadly speaking it ought to be understood in the wider sense of external investment outside India when the profitable opportunities of investment in India have been exhausted. The neglect of home demand and attempt to invest abroad betokens loss of confidence in the stability of home conditions or indicates fear of fiscal pressure. When such things exist there is real flight of capital from the country. India cannot therefore be called a creditor country. It is interpreted in the wider sense of external investment in this article after satisfying the needs of general investment for the economic development of the country.) It would take indeed a long time to play the permanent role of a creditor country such as Great Britain, the United States, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Sweden. This would be conditional on the fact that a steady uninterrupted growth of economic activity leading to surplus savings, when considered from the standpoint of domestic demand exists in the futures. At the same time the present and future net debtor position should be restricted and even gradually reduced. A Central Reserve Bank, national economic policy towards industrial development and improved ability and capacity on the part of Indian nationals to satisfactorily discharge all services which the foreigners are rendering at present are the requisites. When these exist it would be time enough to think of consciously guiding the investment outflow into proper channels so as not to disturb economic peace nor at the same time sacrifice the financial, commercial and industrial advantages flowing out of suitable markets for our capital employment. The Oriental markets undoubtedly offer such a field. But the creation of issuing institutions which will co-operate with and consult those of Great Britain, France and the United States has to be brought about.

The creditor countries of the world are Great Britain, the United States, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Sweden. The debtor countries of the world are the remaining and India belongs to the debtor group.

FLIGHT OF CAPITAL.

Since Sir Basil Blackett conjured up the vision of India as an exporter of capital a striking mention of this possibility is always made now and then by well-informed people. A critical and analytical study of this possibility has to be made. Can India practically turn the tables on the world Can she dramatically shift her position from a debtor country to that of a creditor? If so, how long would India take to accomplish the financial "coup d'etat" and become an important factor in international financial relationships? What significant developments would this new role of hers bring about in her organisation of domestic industry, trade, banking and finance? Unless these facts are placed before the enlightened public it ould not only be impossible to facilitate this desirable consummation but the process of adjustment will not be facilitated.

ABSENCE OF FACTUAL NUMERICAL VALUES.

Unfortunately this tangled and complex problem cannot be understood for reliable material facts and figures are conspicuous by their absence but their bearing can be properly analysed by the trained scientific processes of judgment. Lack of reliable data, statistical or otherwise, would indeed make the problem a tough one to be comprehended easily by the man in the street. But the fundamental economic and financial factors have been properly arrayed in their true relationship so as to throw light on this intricate problem which would involve new economic tendencies, national policies, central bank management, changed commercial and industrial outlook and an outstanding improvement in the political status of the country.

INDIA IS A DEBTOR COUNTRY.

Even though a carefully compiled statistical statement is not available to display the various factors of outward and inward payment, nevertheless it is easy understand that India is still debtor countdy. Granted that there is absence of reliable data and meagre information concerning the balance of payments so far as India is concerned, it is not, however, necessary to know the precise numerical values under each heading to comprehend the broad fundamental fact that India is a creditor country in spite of the huge visible merchandise payments in her favour.

Something can be done to enable the reader to visualise the present position if the following features are borne in mind. Firstly, it is an undeniable fact that foreigners hold real property in this country. From the beginning of the British rule in India in 1857 even in the days of the historic annals of the Hon'ble the East India Company this vast sub-continent attracted some amount of foreign capital by means of which industrialised agriculture, leather, shipbuilding, railways and other mercantile

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS LAKHS OF RUPEES.

Current items	BCredit	Debit	Balance		Credit	Debit	Balance
				1925-26	+12010	33109	29527 pl. 3583
							1926-27
Merchandise	40859	28849					
Bullion, Specie, etc.	133	3691	— 3538		119	2136	— 2017
Other current items	1059	4707	— 3648		1132	4604	—3472
Interest and Dividends	451	3350	— 2899		422	3400	— 2978
Total	42502	40597	+ 1905		34782	39662	— 4885
Long-term operation	174	1827	— 1653		4757	919	+ 3838
Short-term operations	—	252	— 252		1047	—	+ 1047
Grand total	42676	42676	—		40586	40586	—

See the Memorandum on Balances of Payments issued by the League of Nations, 1928, pp. 143 to 147. For recent years see the same publication, of the League of Nations, p. 124, 1931 publication, Vol. II, (1927—1931).

projects were readily developed. These investments were made mostly by the Company's servants, free merchants and others. With the gradual development of the country by railways and modern means of communications, opportunities for profitable investment of capital were multiplied and the interest charges (interest, dividends and capital repayment) gradually began to assume high proportion. This main external indebtedness began to increase as settled political conditions stimulated the immigration of capital funds from abroad which were invested in industrialised agriculture or plantation industries, manufacturing commercial and transport enterprises. The services function also involved heavy payments. The economic maladjustment brought about by increased manufactured imports and the decay of the home industries heightened the dependence on foreign capital funds, and secondly, it incapacitated India to develop certain lines which might have tended to counteract or counterbalance the increasing outward payments. The decline of her mercantile marine, the absence of tourist payments, the missionary doles on a large scale and the lack of Indian emigrants' remittances into India restricted her capacity to generate a flow of capital payments into the country, i.e., the inward capital flow under the above headings was hardly an appreciable factor in the situation.

Throughout the second half of the nineteenth and the twentieth century the foreign investments have continued. The excess export of merchandise or commodities was the only significant manner by which the heavy interest payments could be paid on the capital investment item to Great Britain alone. It was not foreign long-term investments alone that continued but short-term capital funds were employed by the foreign exchange bankers in this country. In addition to private borrowings, governmental borrowing gave easy scope to the foreigner to purchase Indian securities. Invisible debits have gone on constantly expanding and thereby causing an outward flow of payments. Interest payments, students' expenditure, foreign immigrants' remittances to their home, service payment for foreign shipping, banking, insurance and mercantile commissions and payments for reimported securities largely explain the huge visible merchandise balance in favour of India. Both Indian imports and exports are increasing every decade, so also the invisible debits.

Two facts, viz., foreign property investments in land, mining and commercial enterprises and growing invisible debits have been referred to as convincing proofs of the debtor position of our country. The increasing public debt of the country held by external capitalists tells the same tale. Long-term credit advances in the shape of subscriptions to debentures are still being made by the foreigners. The financing of the foreign trade being solely in the hands of the foreign exchange banks, it inevitably leads to the borrowing of short-term advances for financing our foreign trade. The retarded economic growth and absence of widened economic activities and enterprises preclude the accumulation of capital on a large scale which can make India bound ahead as a financial power. Some improvement in this respect has taken place only during the post-war period and this has given scope to the few foreign investments and other property titles now possessed by the present-day Indian capitalists. An Indian correspondent of the Economist of London estimates that about £37,500,000 or Rs. 50,00,00,000 have been invested abroad (see page 599, Oct, 1928). An increasingly large portion of the sterling indebtedness of the country and the London-oniaced rupee debt of the Government of India is being held by Indian investors more than before.

THE FIRST OPPORTUNITIES

The huge capital borrowings of the State and the foreign capitalists' adroit movements in perpetuating their policy of economic development enabled the Indian economists, publicists and politicians to raise the cry "that India's property is being heavily mortgaged to outsiders." Recognising the fact that "political swaraj cannot continue to last any long time without financial swaraj" the Indian nationalists have regarded with disfavour and serious apprehension India's indebtedness to the external capitalists. The rhetorical ability with which they pleaded their cause led to the appointment of the External Capital Committee so as to seek justification for the exclusion of foreign capital and devise remedies to reduce this dependence on outside capital.

While the psychological impulse to make investment abroad was being imparted by the spirited arguments of nationalist economists the real impetus came during the war-time to the Indian capitalists to make their entry into the foreign security markets. The real reasons for external investment of Indian capital were the depreciation of the Government securities, depreciation in the capital value of landed property, the low rate of interest current as the yield on industrial stocks and shares and the absence of good non-speculative industrial securities. These reasons prompted the Indian capitalists to seek the external investment markets. The appreciation of the rupee exchanges and rupee currency facilitated the outward movement. The exact amount invested cannot be arrived at as there is great secrecy in the matter of investment carried out under the aegis of the Indian banks.

But in the absence of a banking structure making possible foreign investment banking this glorious opportunity was lost. The increased money-income for the different classes though largely counterbalanced by rising prices gave opportunity to gather savings and the investment of the same in industrial undertakings which received a stimulus as a result of the diminished pressure of foreign competition. That a portion of the increased value of money savings is being invested in Brazil in response to the underwriter's activities in the Bombay Money market has given rise to the statement that India can under guidance hope to play the part of a creditor country. The actual flow of capital can also be inferred by the country's repurchasing the Indian securities held by the foreign investors. There is considerable outflow of capital from the Indian States since the agitation for representative government became an effective propaganda for securing better rights on the part of the subjects of the Native States. These are broad indications of the fact that some amount of savings is being utilised in making external investments. The real economic test of a creditor country lies in the volume of claims built by it the rest of the world. A debtor country, on the other hand, possesses claims on the rest of the world which are normally less than its liabilities. When there is no net balance of international payments or a surplus in favour of India it cannot be considered as a creditor country.

CAN SHE BECOME A CREDITOR COUNTRY?

While the passage of the Indian capital to the foreign investment fields has been facilitated by real increase of money savings, the appreciation of the rupee and banking propaganda there has been no real financial shift from the debtor to the creditor status. If a true picture of the international balance of payments is to be obtained the financial position of India still remains as that of a debtor country. But she has entered a transition stage when the debtor-creditor relationship exists at pesent. The paucity of statistical information about some of the items precludes any tabular illustration of the material facts. There is no use of estimating the magnitude of each stream for it cannot be done in the absence of reliable statistical data. But the fact of the existence of the two streams is undisputed.

Secondly, the stream of outward capital flow from this country is far less than the stream of inward capital flow into the country arising chiefly out of Governmental indebtedness and the borrowings of corporate undertakings. For purposes of economic study it is indeed the impact of these capital movements that is important rather than the exact volume of the two capital streams or the net balance arising out of the two streams. The character of each stream would, however, be composed of the following features.

The outward flow of Indian capital either for investment purposes or for the payment of interest on old borrowings or payments of services done by foreigners to India can be arranged under the following headings:—

Lakhs of Rupees

Items	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929.30
1. On account of foreign Securities held abroad	1370	500	—	691	—
2. For previous securities repurchased from foreign hands (Transfer to India)	200	37	35	439	510
3. Interest payments on Government and Municipal Foreign debt and foreign capital invested in India	3350	3400	3420	3470	3590
4. Payments for services	100	100	120	120	120
5. Posts, telegraphs, etc.	13	9	8	9	9
6. xNational tourists spending abroad	450	450	450	450	450
7. Government expenditure abroad	4144	4045	4015	3602	2695
8. Payment on account of amortisation of Government foreign debt	237	383	259	268	200
9. Fpreign real estate purchased by Indians	—	—	—	—	—
10. Other Investments	—	—	—	—	—
11. Payment on account of amortisation of other loans raised abroad	—	—	—	—	—
12. Net decrease in floating indebtedness of the Government	252	—	—	—	—
Total	9936	8923	8307	9049	5574

xNet, i.e., after deducting what foreigners spend in this country.

Of the above twelve items, items 1, 2, 8, 9; 10; 11; and 12 are indications of the economic strength of the country. The remaining items 3 to 7 are payments for capital lent to us in the past or payment for services conducted by foreigners. We have now to consider the flow of foreign capital into India which can be arranged under the following items.

INFLOW OF FOREIGN CAPITAL INTO INDIA.

Lakhs of Rupees

Items	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929.30
1. As interest and dividends received from capital invested abroad —chiefly Government Treasury and reserve balances in London	451	422	276	273	430
2. New Government borrowings	—	—	1003	1336	1603
3. Port Receipts from foreign shipping	200	200	250	250	280
4. Posts, telegraphs	14	21	16	14	14
5. Government receipts from abroad	845	911	843	765	1146
6. Existing Government securities sold abroad	—	3	28	—	—
7. Foreign securities resold abroad	—	4712	744	—	439
8. Securities of Municipalities and local bodies sold abroad	—	—	—	—	—
Other foreign capital invested in India	174	42	43	114	—
10. Increasing short-term indebtedness or floating indebtedness of Government	—	1047	1477	1716	—
1. Domestic real estate sold to foreigners	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1684	6958	5680	4418	3912

xBoth the above tables are taken from the Memorandum on International Trade and Balance of payments issued by the League of Nations, 1931, and the previous issues.

(To be continued.)

INDIA AND FOREIGN COMMERCIAL TREATIES

CONCLUDED WITHOUT HER KNOWLEDGE

(By SARABHAI PRATAPRAI).

The baneful consequences of the handicaps as also the deficiencies of the terms of Foreign Commercial Treaties made on behalf of India were experienced by the European Chambers of Bombay and Burma. The Indian Merchants' Chamber as early as year 1921 began their protests against these handicaps in their representations to the Government of India in the Commerce Department. They pointed out that (1) the full text of commercial treaties between H. M. Government and foreign countries to which India was a party should be published for the information of the commercial public or that in the alternative the Committee of the Chamber should be supplied with a copy thereof. (It may be made explicit here that such commercial understandings impose obligations on India ostensibly to secure to the country commercial benefits).

(2) Since India was assured of her acquisition of Fiscal Autonomy, as declared in Parliament by the Secretary of State for India, The Government of India should intimate to the Secretary of State that India be not made a party to any such treaty arrangements in future under the Indian Legislature had an opportunity of pronouncing their opinion on the terms thereof.

(3) The Chamber further urged that the Government of India should invite the opinion of the Indian commercial public before agreeing to the treaties which secured to some countries "a most favoured nation treatment."

REQUEST IGNORED.

The first of the requests was waived away with the excuse that in view of the world dislocation of foreign trade relations caused by the War, the desired publication would be a matter of considerable difficulty. For the second and the third demand, the reply intimated "that consultation with the Legislature is necessary until an occasion arises for such consideration. Since the Indian tariff was based only on revenue considerations, the question was purely hypothetical." And further that, "if the Fiscal Commission (1921-22) should recommend a policy of protection, ample opportunity will arise for considering the international effects of the adoption of such a policy."

ANOTHER PROTEST.

There the chapter closed in the middle of the year 1922. In the year 1929, the Chamber again clamoured for information and consultation with them previously before Government entered into for foreign commercial treaties. The Government's reply was of identical tenor and tone, in spite of the fact that the Fiscal Commission had pronounced in the meanwhile for a policy of protection for India. Besides, Great Britain had also endorsed the recognition of self-determination by nations in regard to their national affairs. (The Government of India in their despatch to the Secretary of State (1930 September) had specially recommended for "increasing recognition of the individuality of India in a large range of external relations," thereby suggesting the transfer from the foreign Department to the popular control of such affairs as the negotiation and the ratification of commercial treaties with foreign Powers.

KEPT IN THE DARK.

Encouraged by such authoritative pronouncements and placing full faith in their sincerity the Chamber made on the 4th of August 1931 one more effort for securing information about the terms of the treaty made with Poland and British India. The said treaty was signed at Warsaw as early as the 8th of May, this year. The Chamber became aware of it through the report of the treaty in the June issue of the "Polish Economist," which was referred to by the journal of the London Chamber of Commerce in July 1931. The Commerce Department of the Government of India wrote to the Chamber on the 15th August "that the convention is awaiting ratification and that a copy will be supplied to the Chamber as soon as ratification has taken place.

Thus after a decade and more of India's "progressive" administration not only there was no consultation with the commercial community even when Indian trade was vitally involved in certain obligations. Not only was the Legislature ignored but India was not even entitled to definite information about the terms of the treaty with Poland which the Poles knew as early as May, and which were published in the United Kingdom in the British Board of Trade Journal on September 17 at page 361. (Published by H. M.'s Stationery Office). How the Indian Trade Journal issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department should have omitted any reference to the said treaty is unaccountable. It may be that the Department of Commerce and of the Commercial Intelligence and Statistics were either ignorant of the affair or as per bureaucratic tradition may have kept the information out till the treaty shackles for India were finally forged and rivetted.

GOVERNMENT'S PRIMARY DUTY.

Hope radiates eternally in human constitution. There is a scintillation of it in the statement of objects and reasons of the Foreign Relations Bill (L.A. Bill No. 42 of 1931), introduced last September in the Assembly wherein the Government of India evinces the desire to bring the Indian Law in conformity with enactments of the enlightened States of the world. It also considers it the elementary duty of the Indian Government to do so at their earliest. Will they not similarly recognise their primary duty to acquaint the merchants in India or their associations with the terms of the Polish Treaty even in December which the Poles knew and commented upon in May? It is pertinent to ask whether such injudicious refusal for information not to speak of previous consultation make for confidence of the trading community or of the general public either.

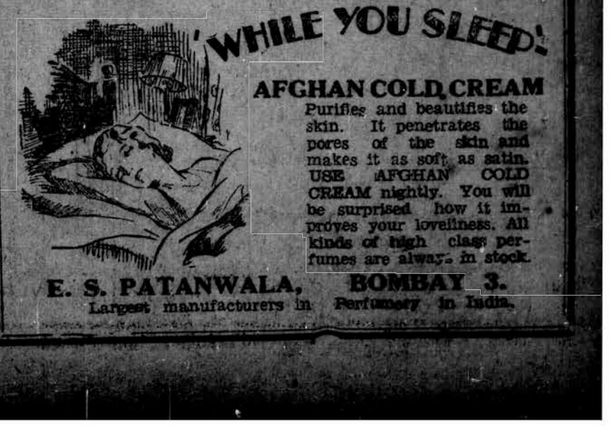
LEAGUE'S ADVICE.

Will the bureaucracy ever-lastingly ignore such sage advice as was given only last September by the Co-ordination Committee of the League of Nations to the effect that the major guiding idea of responsible statesmen should be that the psychological factor dominates economic affairs? It is for politicians to influence men's minds by spreading by their actions a general feeling of confidence. And India is a full and original member of the League. Is it then making for her prestige in that comity of nations or for her humiliation when Poles were told ten months before about a treaty with her, while she is still kept in the dark about it?

A nation's confidence is of the most delicate of sentiments. It can neither be induced nor inspired by fragments of rhetoric or glib expressions of lip-sympathy and blatant goodwill, nor by ornated communiques or more or less enigmatic and equivocal promises of salvation.

The legitimacy of India's claim of her external affairs has been repeated by so predominently a Moderate statesman as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who while at the discussion on external affairs at the R.T.C. said: "That matters which really affected national and commercial life, should be within the scope of the Legislature." (At the Federal Structure Committee, London, November 17th).

Will the bureaucracy prudently listen to such sapient and prudent counsel in time? But where are the terms of the India-Poland Commercial Convention?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KING EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Administration Report For The Year 1930-31.

The following are extracts from the administration report of the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Bombay, for the year 1930-31:—

The Hospital worked throughout the year in excess of the full complement of 354 beds though a constant check was exercised on the admissions to the Hospital.

Thanks, however, to the philanthrophy of the Wadia Charities, whose Trustees have made a generous donation of Rs. 25,000 for the purchase of Deep X-Ray Theranhy Apparatus, it would be possible to purchase the necessary apparatus and instal it next year. The Corporation have gratefully accepted the donation and the Deep Therapy Department will be known as "N. M. Wadia Deep X-Ray Therapy Institute" after the original donor. For the purchase of Radium the Hospital looks forward to some generous-minded donor. The minimum amount necessary for its purchase is Rs. 25,000, though it would be far better to have a larger quantity of Radium as it is more effective when administered in large doses

NEW WORKS.

The work of constructing the Skin and Venereal Wards was completed during the year under report. The opening of the wards has, however, been held up as the provision of funds required for its equipment and for the engagement of the staff could not be sanctioned on account of financial stringency. It may be added that half the cost of equipment of the wards will be borne by the Governor's Hospital Fund.

FLOODS.

The unusual floods towards the latter part of the monsoon affected the Hospital considerably as water poured down from the Golanji Hill area and converted a portion of the Hospital into a huge lake flooding knee-deep some of the wards. The City Engineer has been requested to submit plans with estimates to prevent the flooding of the Hospital which to a certain extent has so far been an annual feature.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.

Of the total number of 9,445 in-patients under treatment (9,117 new admissions "plus" 328 patients in residence on the 1st January 1930) in the Hospital during the period under report, 3,997 were cured, 3,115 were discharged as relieved, 963 either absconded or left the Hospital against medical advice and 1,012 died, leaving a balance of 358 patients in the Hospital at the end of the year. Out of the 1,012 deaths, 140 died within 24 hours of admission, 297 after 24 hours and within three days and the remaining 575 after three days of their admission into the Hospital.

ANNUAL COST AND REVENUE

The total expenditure of the College and the Hostel, excluding the amount spent out of Loan Funds, comes to Rs. 2,29,501 which amount includes the liabilities incurred during the year 1930-31. The revenue of the College in the form of tuition fees, hostel rent and miscellaneous receipts, (including those from under-graduate students) amounted to Rs. 79,116. The corresponding figures of expenditure and income for the previous year were Rs. 2,23,241 and Rs. 60,729-14-0. Fees from post-graduate students which are not included in the above figure amount to Rs. 1,965.

HOSTEL FOR WOMEN STUDENTS

The need for a hostel for women students is much felt. Fortunately, a municipal bungalow is available in the vicinity of the College which has been practically reserved for these students. It is hoped that the extension of the King Edward Road in the Parel Village will be completed soon to enable the College authorities to utilise this bungalow for the lady students.

INQUIRIES.

During the year under report, three different enquiries were, under progress, under the auspices of the Indian Research Fund Association:—

(i) Enquiry into the nutritive value of Indian vegetable foodstuffs.
(ii) Determination of Hoemoglobin in Health and in Anaemia as in Bombay.
(iii) Maternal and Factal Dystone in Bombay.

BONES OF POPE CLEMENT I FOUND?

Cologne, December.—An ancient document found by chance in the archiepiscopal archive here gives reason to believe that a reliquary in the Cement altar of the Church of St. Anna in Duren contains the bones of Pope Clement I. The church authorities have had the reliquary opened, and the statements contained in the document are being investigated. Clement I was one of the first popes following St. Peter—the second according to Tertullian and the fourth according to some later writers. His accession is variously placed at from 68 to about 95 A.D.

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CONGRESS FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE, VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

The following is a list of donors from outside Vizianagram City who have contributed to the Committee, for the relief of the flooded areas in the Vizagapatam District:—

All contributions may be addressed to: B. Lakshmanarao, Hon. Secretary, "Congress Flood Relief Committee," Vizianagram City.

Secretary, Shree Rama Seva Sangham, Chakradharpur, B. N. Rly. Rs. 370; Shree Rama Vilas Club, Adra Rs. 99; Sjt. Kothi Jagannadharao, Tadepalligudem Rs. 9|8; Sthree Swadeshi Samiti Rs. 11; Sjt. Kolapatti Venkatarao, Belaspur, C.P. Rs. 89; Other Contributors Rs. 4; Mr. C. Ramalingaswamy, Gantada Rs. 2|2; Mr. S. Veerabhadrarao, D.C.O. Office Staff Rs. 5|7.

The Gandhi Jayanti Fund Committee has sanctioned Rs. 5,000 worth of Khadi to be distributed among the distressed areas in the Vizagapatam District.

DR. TAGORE ON GANDHIJI'S ARREST.

CALCUTTA, January 4.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore in a statement to the press on the arrest of Mr. Gandhi, says that the latter has been arrested without having been given a chance of coming to a mutual understanding with the Government. It only shows that of the two partners in building the history of India, people can be superciliously ignored. The fact however has to be accepted as a fact, he adds, and we must prove to the world that we are more important than the rulers by grim determination, without political insanity, which would be suicidal if manifested in puerile emotionalism and self-thwarting destructiveness. This is the kind of catastrophe which rarely comes to people, with the shock that brings to a focus our scattered forces, and shortens the difficulties of our creative endeavour in the building of our freedom.—A. P.

AHRAR VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED.

LAHORE, Jany. 4.

Three batches of 38 Ahrar volunteers who were arrested during the last three days on the charge of defying an order under Section 144, Cr. P.C., were tried to-day in the Borstal Jail. Thirty-six of them were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each. One was sentenced to three months and one was discharged. One batch of the Ahrar volunteers paraded to-day through some streets, but they were not arrested as the order under Section 144 has been withdrawn.

The authorities have asked the volunteers to confine themselves to only Muslim quarters and the Jatha paraded Muslim streets only.—A.P.

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relieves him of all his pains. Moreover, since it stimulates the elimination of uric acid, the attacks are rapidly becoming less and less frequent.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—No noon transmission as the Electric Power Lines require repairs; 7 p.m. Light Music by K. Y. Kale; 9-20 p.m. Book Talk by "The Bookman."

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES.

Prof. R. M. Joshi will not meet his class in Economics to-day (Wednesday).

LADIES' MEETING.

A meeting of the ladies of the Suburban District will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 3 p.m. in the Upanagar Camp, Vile Parle (West) to decide the programme of work for the Suburban District.

SOUTH INDIAN AND MYSORE ASSOCIATIONS:—Under the joint auspices of the above Associations, Prof. T. K. Duraiswamy Iyer, President of the Indian Economic Conference, will deliver a public lecture on "The present economic crisis and the middle classes" at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), at the Napoo Hall, Matunga (G.I.P.). Mr. T S Sankara Iyer will preside.

SWADESHI MARKET:—According to Mahasabha's Mandate the Swadeshi Market remained closed on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. It will remain closed also to-day (Wednesday). For the facility of the public it will open on Thursday (7th inst.) i.e. on the Amas day.

MARKET MERCHANTS' MEETING:—The general meeting of the Swadeshi Market Merchants' Association will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

DADABHAI NAOROJI MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION:—A special meeting of this Association will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dr. Nair's Office in the building of Messrs N. Powell & Co., Lamington Road, Bombay, for the purpose of electing Trustees under Rule 13 of the Association.

PROTEST AGAINST PRESS ORDINANCE

A meeting of the journalists and Press-owners will be held in the office of "The Bombay Chronicle" to-morrow (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), to protest against the Press Ordinance.

"HINDU SCULPTURE."

Dr. Elie Faure will deliver a lecture on "Hindu Sculture" under the auspices of the Bombay University, in the University Lecture Room, 1st Floor, South Wing, Fuller Road, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. The lecture is open to the public. Dr. N. A. Thoothi will preside.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE:—The programme for to-day (Wednesday) is as under:—

11 a.m.—1 p.m. (S.T.) Discussion on "The Future of the Gold Standard with special reference to India."

1-45 p.m.—3-15 p.m. Continuation of the above discussion. Concluding remarks of the President, and vote of thanks.

Leave at 3-30 p.m. for Wadia Maternity Hospital, Children's Hospital, Housing and Dispensary connected with the Spring Mills.

5-30 p.m. Tea in the Spring Mills Office Room, by the kind hospitality of Sir N. N. Wadia.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL TRADE UNION'S CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Provisional Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. in the office of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union, Parel, to adopt the decisions arrived at in the informal meeting held in pursuance of the resolntions passed in the last meeting of the Provisional Committee and to chalk out further programme in the direction of the decisions concerned.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Conference will be held at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) in the office of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union, Shetye Building, Parel, to chalk out procedure and preliminary steps for the successful holding of the Conference on the 16th and 17th January, 1932.

Bombay Yarn Copper and Brass-Native Merchants Association will observe hartal for a week from 4th to 10th inst.

POONA SHOOTING CASE ECHO.

Gogate's Appeal In High Court.

PLEA OF MISDIRECTION TO JURY.

On the appellate side of the Bombay High Court, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield heard on Tuesday the appeal filed by Vasudeo Balvant Gogate, a student of the Junior B.A. Class of the Fergusson College, Poona, who was convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Judge, Poona, to a term of eight years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of attempting to murder Sir Earnest Hotson, the then Acting Governor of Bombay on September 22, 1931, while on a visit to the College.

AG. GOVERNOR'S NARROW ESCAPE.

It will be recalled that the Acting Gvernor paid a visit to the Fergusson College on September 22 last. After going round the other parts of the College, the Acting Governor, accompanied by Principal Mahajani, went to the Library Hall, where about 250 students had gathered. On that occasion it is alleged, two shorts were fired at the Acting Governor at a close range by a student named V. B. Gogate, one of which struck the brass button of a purse containing currency notes and fell off. The Acting Governor narrowly escaped, while the accused was overpowered, arrested immediately and handed over to the police.

The appeal which was filed on the plea of misdirection to the Jury, came up for hearing only five minutes before the rising of the Court. After Mr. G. N. Thakor, Counsel for the appellant, narrated the facts of the case, the hearing was adjourned to Wednesday.

"India's Case For Swaraj".

Mr. Waman P. Kabadi writes to say that the first edition of the book "India's case for Swaraj" has been sold out within almot fortyeight hours of its publication. He, therefore, intends bringing out a second edition in an enlarged, revised and improved form. The price of the book will be maintained at Re. 1/- per copy.

PROTEST AGAINST ORDINANCES.

Workers Meeting In Bombay.

A mass meeting of the textile workers was held at Morbag on Tuesday, under he auspices of the Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union, (Patel Building). Mr. Sar- addressed the workers. The workers must prepare for a general strike and must demonstrate and protest against this repression. The Ordinances being anti-working-class the workers should come forward in large numbers to save their class institutions. The working class alone will lead the struggle for India's freedom to successful termination. The meeting dispersed amidst shouts of "Long Live Revolution", "Up with the Red Flag".

WORKERS' MEETING.

A mass meeting of the Bombay workers will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. opposite to Luxmi Cinema, Parel, under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag, Patel Building) to protest against repression and to strengthen working-class solidarity.

JAMNALALJI LEAVES FOR WARDHA.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and his wife Shrimati Jankibai left for Wardha on Tuesday by the Nagpur Mail.

"F" WARD DICTATOR.

The "F" Ward District Congress has appointed Mr. M. V. Kulkarni Dictator of the Ward District Congress Committee.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION AND HARTAL.

It is resolved that the members of the Bombay Shroff Association should close their outlets for the third day on Wednesday, the 6th instant as a protest against the arrest of Mahatmaji and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

NOTHING TO WARRANT ORDINANCE RAJ.

Indian Chamber's Protest To Viceroy.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy regarding the new Four Ordinances:

"The Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber respectfully protest against the promulgation of the Four New Ordinances and their application forthwith to Bombay as they have always held that under the ordinary law of the land the Government have ample powers to deal with any situation arising in the country. In particular the Committee would point out that to the best of their knowledge and belief nothing has happened in the Presidency warranting the application of these Ordinances.

"The Committee apprehend that the Ordinances will inflict a serious blow to the course of trade, will affect also Government finances adversely and will lead to a further deterioration of the economic situation which is already very acute."

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 5th January. The total amount offered were Rs. 1,75,000 and Rs. 94,50,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 96-10-0 and above were accepted in full. A lower tender was rejected. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-3-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs. 80,50,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 6-11-0 and Rs. 7-3-11 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 6th January to Monday, the 11th January at Rs. 96-12-0 and Rs. 98/4/0 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 23rd December to the 4th January 1932 amounted to Rs. 2,75,000 and Rs. 1,25,00,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months' and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores on the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 12th January. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 15th January. Other conditions are as usual.

Ghatkopar Youth League Dissolved.

The Secretary of the Ghatkopar Youth League writes:—

"As a result of the political situation that has arisen in the country, the Managing Committee of the Ghatkopar Youth League has dissolved itself vesting all powers in an Emergency Officer.

The Office of the League has been removed from Vallabh Baug."

ANDHERI CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Andheri Village Congress Committee resolved that the Constitution of the Andheri Congress Committee be and is hereby suspended as per instructions of the Working Committee and the powers of the Committee be delegated to the Dictator whose name will be announced later.

VOLLEY BALL TOURNAMENT.

The annual Volley Ball Tournament for the Gole Cup will commence from Monday the 11th January and the entries will close on the 8th. For full particulars apply to M. I. Baig, Mustan Shah Baugh Playground, near Old Parsee Statue, Bellasis Road, Byculi.

ILL-ADVISED POLICY IN INDIA.

Deccan Merchants' Association's Wire To Premier.

The following telegram has been sent to the Premier by the Secretary of the Deccan Merchants' Association:—

"Cabinet policy most ill-advised in rejecting co-operation of the Congress and the Indian Mercantile Federation when ecohomic co-operation was most essential under the present world-wide depression. Urge reconsideration."

G. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The constitution of this Committee has been suspended. The powers have been vested in the President and one member.

"NOT AFRAID OF ORDINANCES."

"TWO PARTIES IN THE COUNTRY: THE CONGRESS AND THE GOVERNMENT."

ARE CONGRESS COFFERS EMPTY?

Huge Meeting At Chowpatty.

"Last time the country could secure Gandhiji's release from Yeravda Jail in less than a year. This time it must be done much earlier," declared Mr. Nagindas Master presiding over a mass meeting on Chowpatty sands held on Tuesday evening. "The Government, he said wanted to clead the way for co-operators by crushing the Congress and was, therefore, resorting to repressive measures. But the non-violent struggle could not be suppressed by any amount of repression.

Mr. K. M. Munshi said that in view of the Oddinances no person or property could be safe but the nation that was determined to achieve independence at any cost had no fear of such Ordinances.

He strongly repudiated the statement appearing in the "Evening News" that the Congress had no funds at its disposal and humorously added that if the paper wanted to investigate the financial strength of any public body it should divert its attention to Government budgets where the dwindling figures of income spoke for themselves. The Congress, he asserted, never felt lack of financial support. As a matter of fact it never needed big funds as the movement was based on suffering.

Gandhiji had gone to jail with the full confidence that the country would respond to his call and he wanted the hearers to remember it.

CONGRESS FINANCE.

A surprise was sprung at the meeting when a gentleman from among the audience handed over a cheque of Rs. 101 to the speaker remarking: "This is my reply to the false statements appearing in the Anglo-Indian journal."

Mr. Jamnadas Choksi, a member of the Emergency Council, narrated an incident to show the great popularity of the Congress. A boy of 4 in Mandvi on learning that Gandhiji was arrested went on a hunger-strike and was induced to give it up only after his mother had attended a public meeting at Mandvi and presented to the Congress her ornaments and some silverware as token of their support to the cause.

Mr. Umashankar Dixit said that the Non-co-operation movement in 1921 was called off by Gandhiji of his own accord. Last year they suspended the movement on account of Truce, but the third attempt ot would be a fight to the finish and would not stop till final victory was achieved.

The youths, the merchants and the peasants were on their side and he hoped that they would all do their best and come out victorious. Mr. Dixit announced another donation of Rs. 100 by a share broker. (Applause).

"ONLY TWO PARTIES."

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas observed that there were only two parties in the country now. One was the Government and the other the Congress. Those who were not with the Congress were against it. Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress always wanted peace, but it was peace with honour and freedom. So long as millions peasants were starving there could be no peace to Mahatma's mind.

Some of the merchants who saw Gandhiji last week suggested that they would not wholly associate with the movement so that they might be able to render some help at the time of negotiations between him and the Government. Gandhiji disagreed with that view as he wanted every Indian to openly associate with the Congress and throw himself heart and soul in the struggle.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy reminded the audience that Bombay had always been to the forefront and led the rest of the country in every movement. He wanted them to keep up the tradition as all eyes were now turned to Bombay. Alluding to the suggestion made by an evening paper that the Congress had no funds he said that everything belonging to Indians was at the disposal of the Congress.

Referring to the resignations of several members of the All-India Muslim Conference from that body Mr. Abid Ali said they resigned because they felt it was not advisable to ask Muslims not to join the Congress. True and brave Muslims had always been with the Congress and in the present struggle also they would not lag behind. The brunt of the fight was now being borne by the N. W. F.

BOMBAY & CONGRESS FINANCES

Mr. S. K. Patil challenged the statement made by the "Evening News" and declared that not only had they sufficient resources for their work in Bombay but Bombay was financing Benar, the U.P. N. W. F. P. and Maharashtra.

Mr. Ganpati Shankar narrated the tale of what was happening in Peshawar as it was reported by a merchant coming from that city. He also stated that many rich had pledged their financial support to the Congress, and they would never suffer on that account.

Mr. Meherally, the last speaker, observed that poverty and discontent which were the chief causes of every movement for freedom were present in India, and it was bound to culminate in the triumph of the Nationalists.

BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL.

All leading Commercial Associations have decided to suspend business for three days owing to the arrests of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Second Day Of Hartal.

There were enthusiastic scenes in Bombay on Tuesday morning, when in all the Wards of the city public meetings were held for the purpose of explaining the resolutions passed by the Working Committee. Prominent local Congress leaders addressed the meetings and urged a complete boycott of British goods.

The City again observed a complete hartal as a mark of protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India: During the week ending the 2nd January 1932 1,630,000; from 1st April 1931 to 2nd January 1932 19,812,000.

Net transfer to Home Treasury:

(i) From Paper Currency Reserve in England: During the week ending the 2nd January 1931 Nil; from 1st April 131 to 2nd January 1932 Nil.

(ii) From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve: During the week ending the 2nd January 1932 Nil; from 1st April 1931 to 2nd January 1932 23,047,804.

Total: During the week ending the 2nd January 1932 1,630,000; from 1st April 1931 to 2nd January 1932 42,859,804.

Less—Sales of sterling: During the week ending 2nd January 1932 Nil; from 1st April 1931 to 2nd January 1932 14,047,804.

Net remittances to Home Treasury: During the week ending the 2nd January 1932 1,630,000; from 1st April 1931 to 2nd January 1932 28,812,000.

SECTION 144 IN S. INDIAN TOWNS.

MADRAS, January 5.

Orders under section 144 have been promulgated at various places including Coimbatore, Bezwada, Madura, Tinnevelly, Guntur, and Cocanada. The police forcibly dispersed a public meeting at Cocanada overnight and arrested six Congressmen including Mr. Sambamurthi.

On Mr. S. Satyamurti's motion a meeting of the Madras Corporation adjourned this evening without transacting any business as a mark of expressing the concern and anxiety of the Council at the turn of political events in the country.—A. P.

Anti-Boycott Ordinance Applied To Punjab.

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

The Prevention of Molestation and Boycotting Ordinance has been applied to the Punjab by the Local Government by a notification to-day.—A. P.

HOW BORSAD RECEIVED MAHATMA'S ARREST

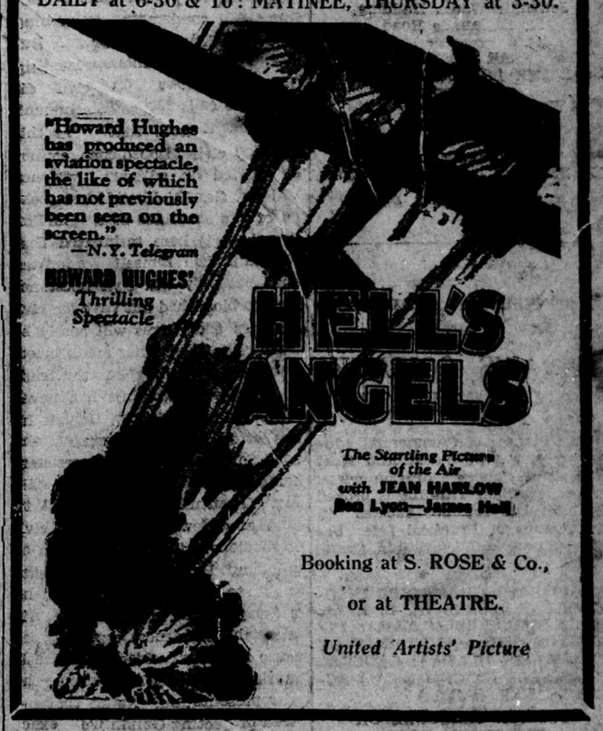
Gorva Village Evacuated.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BORSAD, January 5.

To-day on receiving the news of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Borsad observed complete hartal. A large procession of students was taken out to demonstrate the feeling of the town. It is heard that the people of Ras village are prepared for the struggle. The Thakor of Dehavan and Gorva village is trying to collect land revenue with the help of police and hence the whole village is evacuated.

PATHE CINEMA
SECOND WEEK
DAILY at 6-30 & 10: MATINEE, THURSDAY at 3-30.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—N.Y. Telegram
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The Startling Picture of the Air
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Booking at S. ROSE & Co., or at THEATRE.
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CONTINUED TILL FRIDAY TO COPE WITH THE RUSH.
THE CAPITOL
3 SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
THE FIRST FULL-LENGTH TALKIE BY THE RIB-TICKLERS
LAUREL and HARDY
IN METRO-GOLDWYN MAYER'S GLOOM CHASER "PARDON US"
YOU'LL LAUGH TILL YOU BURST!
Also SHOWING TO-DAY. GANDHI-ROME VISIT and EX-KAISER of GERMANY.

THE RIALTO
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SHOWING TO-DAY GANDHI-ROME VISIT & EX-KAISER OF GERMANY
FIRST EXCLUSIVE PICTURE OF
INCLUDED IN BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS
FOR 1000 HEARTY LAUGHS SEE
JEANETTE MacDONALD IN ANNABELLE'S AFFAIRS
With ROLAND YOUNG & VICTOR McLAGLEN.

"COTTON MAGNATES'" PLEDGE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The attention of the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association has been drawn to the statement "Cotton Magnates' pledge not to export a single bale outside India" which appeared in the issue of your journal of Sunday last. My Board do not know what cotton merchants you have in mind in saying the above, but they have the authority of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Lalji Naranji to say that in the course of their interview with Mahatma Gandhiji on the 2nd instant, not a word was mentioned about export of cotton from India. The publication of your statement, to which my Board take very strong exception, appears misleading and in the opinion of my Board it is dangerous as being likely to create grave misapprehension and misunderstanding amongst all interested in the Cotton Trade thrughout India. I am to express the hope on benalf of my Board that, in future, if you have any announcement to make in your paper regarding the Cotton Trade, you will kindly take pains to verify the same before publication.

I am to request you to publish this letter in the next issue of your paper (Wednesday 6).—Yours, etc.,

D. MEHTA,
Secretary.

Jan. 5.

ABANDON REPRESSION IN N. W. F.

Khilafat Committee's Appeal.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 5.

The Working Committee of the Frontier Khilafat Committee at a special meeting decided to appeal to the people and Government alike to make the reforms a success, to the former by full co-operation and to the latter by creating a favourable atmosphere for their working by abandoning "repression".—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Jan. 5.	
Previous closing rate	6.38
To-day's opening rate	6.39
Difference	plus .01
To-day's closing rate	6.44
Difference	plus .06
Broach expectation	Rs. 197

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

Liverpool, Jan. 5.	
Previous closing rate	4.91
To-day's opening rate	4.93
Difference	plus .02
To-day's closing rate	4.85
Difference	—.06

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Special Service For The "Chronicle").

T. T. ON NEW YORK

LONDON, Jan. 5.	
Previous Close	3.37 3/4
To-day's Opening	3.36 1/4
To-day's Close	3.37
Difference	+ 3/4

T. T. ON LONDON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.	
Previous Close	3.37
To-day's Close	3.37
Difference	Nil

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY: JANUARY 6, 1932.

MISREPRESENTATION

Having done a grievous wrong to the country, or rather a series of wrongs, the Government of India have felt the need for covering the wrongs and fudging up some sort of defence for their policy. They have accordingly issued a lengthy laboured statement reviewing the present situation, condemning what they regard as the sins of the Congress and praising their own efforts to save the country against the Congress and calling upon the people to help them to crush the Congress. The apologia attempts too much and is, besides, so reckless in misrepresenting facts that it will make the best friends of Government suspicious about their self-praise and wholesale condemnation of the Congress. If the Government broadcast the statement in India and abroad, Congressmen will not be sorry, for the statement will provoke the readers into asking searching questions and getting at the truth.

One of the most interesting remarks in the official review of the events leading up to the present position is that in March last when the Government made overtures for peace the national campaign had ceased to be a cause of anxiety to Government, because, forsoth, of "the measures taken to meet it" "and the steadily decreasing support of the public." It is to be inferred, we suppose, that since the movement has again become a cause of anxiety to the Government it must now be stronger and receiving more support from the public. It is unnecessary to discuss in detail the various contentions of Government in justification of everything they have done or are doing and condemning everything about the Congress campaign. But one remark misrepresenting Gandhiji's views on civil disobedience calls for some comment. Government hold that "in this country civil disobedience cannot be carried on without violence and Mr. Gandhi himself has spoken of the saacrifice of a million lives." It is here insinuated that Gandhiji has himself admitted that not only will civil resistance lead to bloodshed but that the civil resisters themselves will surely be tempted to shed other men's blood. Now, whatever may be the truth of the view, Gandhiji has never expressed such a view, though he has often enough spoken of the need for a million civil resisters being prepared to die without killing. Government are entitled to hold any views they like on civil disobedience; that is a question of opinions. But they must not attribute to Gandhiji a view which he is incapable of holding. That is inexcusable unfairness, especially because the person misrepresented is imprisoned and unable to expose the misrepresentation. Notice that instead of quoting Gandhiji's exact words, the Government say, with enough vagueness, to suggest a double meaning, that Gandhiji "has spoken of the sacrifice of a million lives."

Government are making a desperate attempt in the statement to justify their refusal to give an interview to Gandhiji and their policy of repression. But it is enough to say about that attempt that it has failed and will continue to fail to convince many of the best friends of the Government. That institutions like the Liberal Federation, the Welfare of India League, the Mill-owners' Association and the Indian Merchants' Chamber have virtually condemned the Viceroy's precipitate action is now a well-known fact. It is very significant that a pre-eminent man like Bertrand Russell has felt constrained to cable to the Viceroy, censuring Gandhiji's arrest and has also telegraphed to Mr. MacDonald deploring "the abandonment of your former ideas on the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi." Mr. Russell urges Mr. MacDonald to "order his release immediately." But we doubt if the Premier is what he used to be or a Premier except in name. It is equally significant that a mystic and poet like Dr. Tagore has felt it necessary to come out of his retreat and openly to condemn the precipitate arrest of Gandhiji and to call upon his countrymen "to prove to the world that we are more important than our rulers by grim determination." Most significant, indeed, is the reported resignation of the President and the Secretary of the Executive of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference on the ground that there might be a necessity for Muslims to join the Congress movement at this juncture. We cannot believe that in spite of Government's hysterical apologia any body of self-respecting men will support the policy of lawless repression on which they have embarked.

PERTURBED.

It is interesting to notice that apart from the "Daily Herald" there is another British journal of standing which does not regard with enthusiasm the policy now pursued by the Government of India, with the full sanction, of course, of His Majesty's Government. The "Manchester Guardian" observers that official policy in regard to India "has hardened with Sir Samuel Hoare at the India Office and 500 Conservative members in the Commons". It would be interesting, it says, to take stock of the position in regard to the Round Table Conference, "when the power of the Congress is broken and prisons filled with its leaders, and when those who have so assiduously advocated a policy of 'firm hand' are congratulating one another on the end of Irwinism and sopy sentimentality." The policy launched by Sir Samuel Hoare and his agents in India indicates their hope of crushing the Congress within a few weeks by subjecting India to Ordinance rule effectively and ruthlessly. Are they concerned, as the "Manchester Guardian" is, with the difficulty the journal envisages? It says: "It is likely that when our distinguished 'public men' arrive in India, they will find some difficulty in assembling Indian members of their committees". The rank and file of the Tories will be glad, indeed, if the distinguished 'public men' find nothing "to assemble". But the Hoare-Willingdon policy is evidently based on the expectation that the Ordinances having cleared for the Indian Moderates the path so long "obstructed" by the Congress, they will gladly extend their co-operation, serve on the three committees and carry forward the plan of "political advance".

Propaganda is already afoot to secure this co-operation. A London message says: "In the view of the two Governments, co-operation does not imply the blind acquiescence in every act or opinion of the Government of India". This comfortable advice is evidently tendered to the Liberals to fortify them against the accusation that they are docile co-operators. But before they decide to co-operate is it not their duty to demand that rule by Ordinance must be replaced by civilised Government, that the bureaucracy gives up the convenient myth that there is a wide-spread conspiracy in India "to smash the very foundations of society" and that the Viceroy must secure an understanding with Gandhiji who, as the truest friend of Britain, is always willing to co-operate, if the advance from the other side is genuine? It will be noticed that Dr. Rabindranath Tagore deplores in emphatic terms the policy which led to Gandhiji's arrest "without giving him a chance to come to a mutual understanding with Government." He says: "It only shows that of the two partners in building the history of India, the people can be superciliously ignored." And Gandhiji is the "people". The "Daily News" and other British journals and their gramophones in India can continue to misrepresent the position and power of the party which Gandhiji represents, the Congress Party which remains and will remain, in spite of Ordinances, the most representative and the most influential body in India. Even Lord Willingdon has had to acknowledge that it is the only active political body in the country. The "Manchester Guardian" has reason to be perturbed over the turn of events in this country. As time passes we are sure the voice of dissatisfaction in Britain with the repressive policy in India will gather volume.

PROGRESS OF DISARMAMENT

In the American House of Representatives a bill was introduced on Monday providing for a ten year programme of naval construction. 120 new warships are to be built at a cost of 616,250,000 dollars. The programme approved by the Navy Board also provides for the completion of 16 ships at present under construction, at a cost of about 91 million dollars. The American argument will be that such a stupendous outlay on naval building is far less than what would have been incurred if the Government had not already been committed to the principle of disarmament. So are the other principal Naval Powers, Britain, France, Italy and Japan. Every one of them is determined, however, not to reduce drastically its naval requirements. If Mr. Henderson at the forthcoming Geneva Conference on Disarmament expects its members not to utter merely high-sounding platitudes but to act, he must be prepared for a severe disappointment.

Notes of the Day.

A Savage Sentence.

So Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is to be in jail again for two years and three months, unless a Treaty between the people of India and the British Government releases him earlier. His offence was that he attempted to leave Allahabad for Bombay to attend the Working Committee's meeting against the order of the Magistrate. And why was that order served on him? It was to prevent him from stirring up the peasants in the villages—an understandable proposition. But even when he was on his way to Bombay he was arrested because he happened to disobey a magisterial order—in this case at least disobedience was not the primary motive. The thought of his even technically disobeying a Magistrate was too much for the trying Magistrate, and if any thing could aggravate his offence it was the Pundit's letter to the District Magistrate. So the other Magistrate gave the Pandit the maximum possible punishment—a fair example of justice as administered in India.

Congress And Economics.

The presidential speech of Prof. T. K. Duraiswami Aiyar at the Economic Conference in Bombay was comprehensive and fairly practical. Referring to the all important topic of rural indebtedness the learned professor pointed out the alarming fact that indebtedness had been computed to be about 900 crores. We wish the Professor had also pointed out whether the indebtedness was on the increase, or steady or decreasing. With regard to this and allied topics the "Times of India" preaches a homily to the Congress saying: "If only Congress had a sense of proportion and gave even a tenth of the attention to economics that it gives to politics, the land tax controversy would surely loom less large." Recently at least Congress has given more attention to the well-being of the peasant than our contemporary or the Government would appreciate. And that attention is not merely in organising Khaddar and promoting prohibition.

Plight Of The Ryots.

It is perhaps characteristic of a presidential address at a Conference like the one in question not to discuss how far prohibition or cottage industries like khaddar can relieve rural indebtedness. But referring to the village money-lender who exploits the indebtedness, Prof. Duraiswami Aiyar observed that the money lender was not altogether bad or altogether good and prescribed the following as the only remedy for organising rural credit: "The only escape from the unsatisfactory credit situation of the village consists in promoting the rapid evolution of conditions that would enable the co-operative movement to work effectively in different spheres like credit, sale, purchase and production." But what are those conditions? Perhaps the Professor left that to be guessed by the Conference. Did he mean this, among other conditions, that the Government should not exact the best part of the produce of the land in the name of land revenue?

Constructive Programme In States.

The Fifth session of the Rajpipla People's Conference under the presidentship of Mr. A. V. Thakkar passed several excellent resolutions, the most important of which demanded the democratisation of the proposed Legislative Council in the State. States people have little patience now with mere advisory bodies, glorified as Legislative Councils and packed with the nominees of the State Rulers. We trust States people are by now fully convinced that a great deal more is necessary than passing resolutions before any effect can be given to the interest of the resolutions. By beginning with the national constructive programme with special reference to boycott of foreign cloth through khaddar and complete prohibition. States people will not only strengthen their organisations but will also be doing a great economic service to the poor people in the States and the country as a whole.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE SACRIFICE OF SANKEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPOND ENT).

(By Air Mail). Fleet Street,
LONDON, Dec. 26.

With the announcement of the personnel of the three India Committee which are proceeding to India in the second week of the New Year, speculation which was rife during the last few days about the personnel has been set at rest. It has also set at rest the hopes of the Indian Liberals one of whom had assured me before his departure that he had every reason to believe that the British members of the Committees would be all that should be wished for. But our Indian pillars of constitutional frame work never say die and though there is hardly any one who will inspire confidence amongst the majority of our countrymen we will be false prophets to state that the Indian Liberalism will not welcome the British delegates. I have hardly any doubt in my mind the way they will try to explain away matters to Mahatma Gandhi or any other responsible member of the Congress Executive. In defence of the Prime Minister, who has sacrificed the Lord Chancellor on the altar of Tory Juhukum, Sparus and Sastris will whisper in the ears of our countrymen that 'Mac' could hardly spare Lord Sankey from the Cabinet. The fact of the matter is 'Mac' could not resist the bullying of the Tory War Lords who definitely ruled out the claims of Lord Sankey to take a sojourn to India on the ground that he would receive a warm welcome from the Indian people which was a sufficient reason to prove that India was to get what she wanted through the good offices of the Lord Chancellor. Talking the other day to a responsible member of the Labour Party, I was given to understand that when the Cabinet discussed the personnel, Lord Sankey was surprised to notice that none of the members proposed his name. Nor ever his bosom friend the national Prime Minister thought it fit to invite Lord Sankey to go to India. Well Lord Sankey might as well say that though during the session of the Round Table Conference in private conversations, the Indian leaders, one and all, enthusiastically welcomed his hint that he would soon be in India, "somewhere, some time," his own countrymen in the National Government rejected him. That nobody takes these Committees seriously is well pointed out in the attitude of the British Press towards the personnel. Except the "Morning Post," which compares the Committees with the well-known war time story of "enquiries concerning a consignment of plum-and-apple jam" none of the papers thought it fit to comment upon the personnel. Nonetheless, when I discussed the personnel with the politically minded Indians in this country, one of them assured me that for one reason the "Morning Post" and the Indian people will have a ground of agreement inasmuch as "for most if not all of the members of the Committee will approach the problem they are asked to face in virgin innocence of a country." The Prime Minister when he made the Declaration on the 1st of December had announced that the British Cabinet contemplated setting up these committees and their personnel after obtaining the consent of the members of the Round Table Conference. The question that confronts us to-day is whether the Premier fulfilled his promise and if so which of the Indian members of the Conference, leave aside the British Labour delegates, became party to the present personnel. Once again we can agree with the "Morning Post" that "as these new committees are expected to report in April, or shortly thereafter, we must hope from their courage more than we should dare to expect from their experience." When the Round Table Knights failed to achieve their object after two sessions and the Seven Simonites wasted laboured for over two years to produce the mouse, we should consider the determination of the novices who are going out to India as a marvellous feat in constitution making.

O'DWYER'S OUTBURST.

As if to ensure that these Committees do not surrender to Indian "clamour for self-government", the ex-Governor of the Punjab, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, has given a timely tip to his Britishers to remember Mill when they evolve any constitution for India. Writing to the London "Times", and that is the only paper which gives Sir Michael weekly patronage, the saviour of the Empire says: "Every one of the circumstances which in Mill's view militate against the democratic institutions we are seeking to impose on India is rampant there to-day and not likely to grow less. That is why many well-wishers of India criticise the scheme (Government's proposal in the White Paper). Another passage from Mill is striking in its relevancy to present conditions in Bengal: A people must be considered unfit for more than a limited and qualified freedom who will not co-operate with the law and the public authorities; a people who are mere disposed to shelter criminal than to apprehend him, who, like the Hindus will perjure themselves to screen the man who has robbed them rather than take trouble or expose themselves to vindictiveness by giving evidence against him—require that the public authorities should arm with much sterner powers of repression than elsewhere." But poor Sir Michael will soon find that these British delegates hardly needed any tips from the ex-satrap"; if Mill went one step forward in giving a lesson in constitutional law they will go still further to opine that India does not need self government for all time to come. They are sent there by Sir Samuel Hoare only on that ticket.

SETTLED POLICY.

During the week, Reuter provided us with too many cables from India concerning the summary arrests and trials in the United Provinces. The wave of repression which is stiffening from day to day has led many to believe that Mahatma Gandhi will meet with worse fate after his landing. According to the "Daily Mail" and the "Morning Post" "Gandhi should not be given any opportunity to discuss the Round Table proceedings with his Congress Cabinet, because as a seditionists he will immediately start the no-rent movement to save his own face after recent failure at Saint James'. Even the Viceroy whose predecessor signed the Truce with him should refuse to see him after his landing in India." Gandhiji must be kept behind prison walls that is the advice of one part of the Imperialists to those of their comrades who hold the reins of power. This free advice which seems to have effect at the India Office has led to fears in the mind of the British Labourites and on behalf of the Commonwealth of India League, whose majority of members are British Labourites, the League expressed its attitude towards the present rule in India by sending the following telegram to the Prime Minister at Lossiemouth: "Commonwealth of India League gravely concerned policy in India banning and dispersing peasant and Congress meetings, summary arrests and trials of political workers and suppression of agitation against economic rent grievances. The League fear the present policy of rule by Ordinance which is contrary to the spirit of your speech at the Round Table Conference, will wreck the prospect of Indian co-operation in the task of settlement and precipitate nation-wide resistence in India." Evidently good old Horrabin has yet to understand that there is nothing in the action of the Government which is inconsistent with the spirit and letter of the Prime Minister's statement. He may also note that whatever the British Government may do in India, according to our Indian Liberal politicians, like King who does no wrong, the "National" Prime Minister is not capable of making mistakes. He will, therefore, get enough men to act in the new committees and in the end, they may meet with same fate as was destined for the Simon Commission without the co-operation of the Congress.

GANDHIJI AS FATHER CHISTMAS

Mr. Reginald Reynolds deserves the congratulations on the 'Xmas Eve for having won half a guinea from the "Daily Herald" by telling its readers the story of Father Christmas. Reynolds says "My most memorable Christmas was spent with Mahatma

(Continued on page 8)

TRIFLES.

"We must remind Indian politicians that there is no binding pledge to grant full responsible Government, that there is nothing more than a declaration by Parliament of a conditional purpose, that we cannot even contemplate the establishment in India of an Executive responsible to the Legislature."

Lord Salisbury in a letter to "The Times".

Sapruites, please note.

* * * * *

And I am told by India's mentor opposite Bori Bunder that the present is a time "when the constructive work of Indian constitution-building is passing into a final stage"!

* * * * *

When you are reaching a final stage, you cannot, of course, jump towards it, omitting in a hurry the penultimate ones. Ordinances are decidedly a penultimate stage. Let us not complain. Does not the "Times of India" inform us that they are temporary, evanescent expedients?

As evanescent as the great idea of crushing the Congress.

* * * * *

"The New York Times" says that Gandhiji's arrest "is a sorry New Year's gift to a sufficiently harassed world."

I must protest against this carping criticism. Britain may not be able to pay off her debts to America, but surely she can give her and all the world a New Year's gift in the arrest of 'a naked fakir" who in the opinion of those who have loved India when they "served" her and still continue to "serve" her on fat pensions, must be deported.

* * * * *

Sir George MacMunn decides upon the Andamans as the proper abode for the Mahatma. But a humane Government thinks, so far, otherwise. He has been sent back to quarters familiar to him at Yeravda.

* * * * *

There he can secure a much-needed rest. That is the opinion of the "Times of India". The journal says "solitude, books and spinning"—that is what the Mahatma requires. And there is one great "pleasure" which awaits him whenever he is "secured" and "forwarded" to Yeravda Jail, "Mr. Gandhi is also allowed to read the 'Times of India' every day when he is in gaol."

Now then, can his admirers complain that intellectual sustenance of a high order is not daily supplied to him?

ATTACK ON U. S. CONSULATE.

Japan To Apologise.

LONDON, January 5.

Tokio.—The Japanese interpreter who was primarily responsible for the attack on the American Consul at Harbin on 4th January has been dismissed and the Japanese Ambassador at Washington has been instructed to express regret to the United States.—Reuter.

"NEGOTIATIONS ABANDONED IN FAVOUR OF FORCE."

"Manchester Guardian" Condemns Willingdon Policy.

LONDON, January 5.

The "Mancheser Guardian" declares that the Government have reversed Lord Irwin's policy and Lord Willingdon has abandoned negotiations in favour of force. The first consequence will be completely to alienate every section of the Congress and many outside. The paper fears that the policy will jeopardise the continuance of Round Table Conference, discouraging the co-operation of the former Indian participation, whose faith in Mr. MacDonald's intentions have considerably dwindled lately. Nevertheless Government must persevere in the work of the Conference.

It is illusion to suppose that there is no serious division of opinion in Britain as regards the Indian policy or that the Conservative Government sincerely intends to lead to early full political independence of India as Liberal Labour Governments. Co-operation of politically conscious India is only possible on the basis of real intent to give them what they want when they want it.—Reuter.

Who Precipitated The Political Crisis In Country?

MR. NARIMAN'S REPLY TO GOVERNMENT APOLOGIA FOR ORDINANCES.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman, has issued the following communique to the Press in reply to Government statement:—

As was expected, the Government of India have published a long apologia in defence of their action and making a futile attempt to justify their position. It is extremely unfair and unsportsmanlike first to incarcerate the three leaders: Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who alone could be in a position to give a fitting reply and after incapacitating them make a personal attack based on false allegations and misleading statements: the object of the move is quite transparent; the Government is naturally apprehensive that this indefensible and flagrant attitude, in spite of universal protest from all quarters including their usual friends and supporters, the Moderates and Liberals, might drive this group of co-operators and supporters into the camp of Congress sympathisers.

They believe that the publication of this document might avoid that political catastrophe and so that the old game of playing off one party against another might continue. So far as repressive measures and actual administration is concerned, it may not be necessary to seek their co-operation and consultation for that the Government deems it fit to depend upon other organisations and associations, but the Liberals and Moderates are from their point of view indispensable in the so-called constitution building and hence it is necessary to placate them to some extent, lest the shabby treatment accorded to them in the last affair might alienate their support and drive them to the left-wingers. That seems to be the real object being this long and laboured apologia and we have no doubt that this tactics will succeed.

I am certain that had these leaders been out or even now if the Government has the decency and grace to permit them to submit their version and explanation the slender foundation on which this defence is based would at once fall to the ground and the policy and attitude of some officials coupled with European vested interest in the country both before and after the Delhi Pact would be thoroughly exposed.

HOW OFFICIALS WERE OUT TO SCRAP OFF DELHI PACT.

It is over a week since Sardar Vallabhbhai declared in a public meeting in Bombay that he had in his possession several letters and circulars from responsible officials in India wherein they had clearly indicated that in their opinion Gandhi-Irwin Pact was a great blunder and that it should come to an end at the earliest opportunity; further in the same meeting the President of the Congress had maintained that so far as Congress as an organisation is concerned it had scrupulously maintained the truce terms as much as it was humanly possible and even he went further and made a sporting offer that he was prepared to place the whole case before Lord Irwin himself, the author of the truce and take his decision whether Government or the Congress had committed the breach; both these declarations, one an open charge and another an open challenge, have not been replied to and now after caging these lions securely and gagging them, the Government has deemed it proper to goad and prick by publishing these baseless charges.

As a member of the Working Committee, though I was not in possession of all facts relating to various provinces, still I deem it my duty, before being clapped in myself, to make an effort to place before the public the Congress side of the version.

CONGRESS SIDE OF THE CASE.

As stated before, the Congress has always maintained and maintains it even to-day that the responsibility for the present crisis is certainly on the heads of two parties, firstly a few refractory and reactionary Civilian officers who unfortunately control the situation to-day and secondly the deep-rooted and long enjoyed European vested interests as represented by the typical European Association of Bengal; these local agencies have of course the powerful backing of extreme section of Conservatives and Tories including the notorious Anti-Indian group in England.

AUTHORS OF FIRM RULE.

They have never made a secret of their desires and intentions. To them Gandhi-Irwin Pact was a great political blunder; they have always openly clamoured for its repudiation, and establishment of firm iron-rule and thus restore the supposed lost prestige and position of the Britishers in India. If the Tory Press and even some speeches in Parliament are clearly studied you will find that even before Mahatma Gandhi left England, ground was being prepared and atmosphere created both in England as well as India so as to give a clear indication of the coming events; their game could not succeed in England as they had to submit to adverse circumstances and thus to await the more congenial soil and more suitable atmosphere to play their dirty game here immediately on his arrival; we all know that more than one attempt to wreck the R.T.C. then had failed and there is not the least doubt that had Lord Irwin been the Viceroy to-day these sinister attempts would equally have failed here.

WHO PRECIPITATED THE CRISIS.

Looking at the situation from that point of view, we may put some pertinent questions to the authorities concerned to test the "bona-fides" of the declaration that they sincerely desired co-operation and peace but the issue was precipitated by the Congress. According to the admission in the correspondence and elsewhere they exonerate Mahatma Gandhi himself from any deliberate breach of pact they give him the credit for sincerity and "bona-fides" and he is supposed to be the victim of extreme wing in the Congress. Even in reply to Mahatma's wire, it is stated, "His Excellency is unwilling to believe that you have personally any share in the responsibility for or that you approve of the recent activities of the Congress in the U. P. and in N.W.F.P." If that is so, the steps taken by the Government on the eve of his arrival here to prevent his trusted colleagues and lieutenants even to meet him and take his counsel or to participate in the Working Committee meeting became inexplicable.

ARREST OF JAWAHARLAL AND SHERWANI.

Pandit Jawaharlal, the General Secretary and Mr. Sherwani, were arrested, not while proceeding on a journey to further the no-tax campaign in their Province, but whilst they were having the Province to meet Mahatmaji and to consult the Working Committee; further the Etawah Conference that was banned was actually postponed till after the Working Committee meeting so as to enable Panditji to meet Mahatma Gandhi.

WHY WAS "FRONTIER GANDHI" PREVENTED FROM COMING TO BOMBAY?

Again, why was Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan similarly prevented from meeting Mahatmaji and his journey to Bombay suddenly interrupted? According to Government case, the Red Shirt activities had been going on for some time practically after the Truce. What imminent impending disaster was to be averted by preventing Khan Sahib meeting Mahatmaji and consulting him with regard to future programme? It could not have meant a delay of more than three or four days.

Although the situation in Bengal is according to them much worse, still Subash Babu was permitted not only to come here and meet Mahatmaji but even allowed to stay for about a week; if his arrest could be delayed till after he had completed his mission, why could not similar indulgence been shown in other two cases? These do not appear to be mere accidents but a pre-arranged plan to have a proper setting for the events that were to follow on the return of Mahatma.

MAHATMA'S OPEN MIND.

Now let us examine the attitude of Mahatma Gandhi since the Premier's declaration; though repeatedly assailed by the Press from all parts of the world, he refused to commit himself to any definite course, nay further when a false report appeared in an Italian paper, he immediately contradicted it and again declared that he had an open mind, he would try every avenue and make all efforts to find an honourable way out before launching fresh campaign and he kept the same attitude even after his return although by that time he had been acquainted with all the recent happenings in the country including arrests.

He publicly gave an assurance the same evening in an assembly under the Welfare of India League presided over by Sir Stanley Reed and in reply to some questions by Europeans he expressed his willingness to study the situation in various provinces on the spot with the perfect open mind and then come to a decision and it was with that object that he took the initiative and sought an interview with the Viceroy. I will repeat here in his reply to the Viceroy making clear his intention and object for seeking the interview.

"I had approached as a seeker wanting light on questions upon which I desired to understand the Government version of very serious and extraordinary measures to which I made reference"

Again further,

"The popular side I have put as I understand it, but before committing myself to a definite judgment I was anxious to understand the other i. e., the Government side and then tender my advice to the Congress....."

"I would ask His Excellency to reconsider his decision and see me as a friend without imposing any condition whatsoever as to the scope or suject of discussion and I on my part can promise that I would study wih an open mind all the facts that he might put before me. I would unhesitatingly and willingly go to the respective provinces and with the aid of authorities study both sides of the question and if I came to the conclusion after such a study that the people were in the wrong and that the Working Committee including myself misled as to the correct position and that the Government were right, I should have no hesitation whatsoever in making that open confession and guiding the Congress accordingly."

Could any leader consistently with his nation's self-respect and realising his responsibility to the whole nation, have gone further in extending most frankly and sincerely an hand of friendship and co-operaiton?

Could any responsible head of a huge administration, with full sense of his responsibility spurned that offer so lightly and so arrogantly? All sane bodies and institutions were convinced of the "bona-fides" and sincereity of the man and made hurried eleventh hour efforts to save the Viceroy and his Government from the disastrous step, save the Government and the country from the clutches of interested parties. The Welfare of India League with Sir Stanley Reed and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and others, the Liberal Federation with Sir P. Sethna, Mr. H. P. Mody representing Millowners and the Indian, and I understand, even the local European Merchants' Chamber joined in the deputation.

THE TIN GODS OF DELHI.

Under these circumstances what other construction can be put on the amazing pertinacity of the tin-gods of Delhi that it was a part of a prearranged and pre-conceived plan to clap him in on his return and give him no opportunity even to discuss the situation?

Bigger and higher bosses like Secretary of State and even Premier who are after all the final and higher authorities under the present constitution could extend at least the grace and decency to discuss with Mahatma and even with lesser personalities about Bengal ordinances and situation in that Province, but the "Grand Moghu." cannot condescend to that extent. More inexplicable still; only a few days before this the very Viceroy in reply to a deputation in Calcutta deplored the necessity for these measures and invited the public to make suggestions for alternatives that would secure the purpose as effectually as these ordinances.

INCONSISTENT ATTITUDE.

It is too late now to challenge the authority of the Congress; when the last Viceroy accepted the signature of Mahatma Gandhi on the Pact on behalf of the people, the other signatory being on benalf of the Government, the Congress was recognised as a political body authorised to speak and act on behalf of the people; Lord Irwin may have departed, but Mr. Emerson, the principal actor of that tragedy is still here ocaupying the same position. After having agreed to peaceful picketing and including a special clause for it in the Pact, is it right for the same draftsman today to make a grievance of it and describe it as "interference with private liberty". Whenever it has suited the Government has not the Government itself asked for Congress help and co-operation? Did not the very U. P. Government invite the Congress representatives of that Province to discuss the agrarian situation and for days and hours carried on inerviews trying to find a way out; even in Bardoli Inquiry did not the local Government Tribunal allow a Congress Counsel to represent the peasants case? Has not both Delhi as well as the local Governments carried on correspondence on various subjects with the President of the Congress with regard to questions arising out of the Pact and closely connected with daily administration.

Innumerable instances could be added to prove that the Government has recognised that the Congress is the most powerful political organisation representing the people and treated it as such. Whence this sudden change in the attiude, this new alarm and apprehension, this new bunkum about usurpation of Government functions or setting up parallel Government?

The issue is simple and any effort to cloud it in the misstatements and false logic will not succeed. Supposing all the charges against the Congress as alleged are true; if according to their own admission Mahatma Gandhi was not privy or party to the same, why was he not even given a chance to review and study the situation and even revise it if he thought fit; is there any ohetr individual in the world today so frankly honest, so purely sincere and such a lover of truth as to make open confession of even Himalayan blunders when he is convinced of his or his colleagues errors and immediately retrace his steps; consideration of false prestige or loss of position never weighed with him.

GOVERNMENT TO BLAME.

It was this modest and most reasonable demand that was found impossible to be complied with and it is this unreasonable and inexplicable refusal that has precipitated the present crisis. How can any sane, honest and truthful man lay the responsibility for the result to any other shoulder than the Government and its advisers?

BEGINNING OF THE BREACH.

Before I close I must explain briefly with regard to the Working Committee resolutions to restart the campaign, the rapidity with which the events were moving, it was reasonable to presume that Mahatma Gandhi and members of the Working Committee would be immediately arrested; that was practically the last meeting and it would have been disastrous and suicidal from the popular point of view to dissolve before giving a definite lead to the country. The Viceroy's reply refusing an unconditional and free interview was the real beginning of the breach and any Committee with a sense of responsibility would be justified in taking preliminary steps for the future particularly when it was almost certain that there would be no more opportunity to assemble again. Still such precautions were taken to avoid a misunderstanding as was possible under the circumstances. The resolution was made tentative, making its operation dependent only upon a certain contingency happening i.e. Viceroy's refusal to re-consider his decision and in his final reply Mahatmaji made that position clear and with a further assurance that it was never intended as a threat, but was only an honest expression of opinion. Besides, the hollowness of this plea is further exposed when we consider that the last negotiations resulting in Delhi Pact were conducted when the campaign was actually going and Mr. Emerson, the same Home Secretary took no exception to, so this seems to be only a pretext to cover the real intention behind.

I have made this humble effort not officially on behalf of the Working Committee but on my individual capacity to give a reply to what is described as a Government charge-sheet against the Congress. The reply is incomplete and perfunctory because the time at my disposal is very short, and I am expecting every moment the officers of law and order to invite me to my new place of abode; so I must close in a hurry.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

Panvel's Address To Mr. Aney.

(From Our Correspondent.)

PANVEL, Jan. 4.

The news of the arrest of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose was received here in the morning, when the second day's proceedings of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference began. The conference passed only three resolutions in the morning; one congratulated Mr. P. M. Bapat ex-President of the Maharashtra Congress Committee. The second resolution congratulated Mr. Subash Chandra Bose for being the first distinguished person to be arrested in the resumed Civil Disobedience Campaign; the third resolution condemned the refusal to grant Mahatma Gandhi the interview he asked and declared that the responsibility for the resumption or hostilities solely lay on Government and not on the nation's representative.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the President, Mr. Aney, Mr. B. G. Kher appealed to Maharattas to sink all their personal and credal differences and rally round Mahatmaji's banner without any reservations. Mr. S. D. Deo, the newly elected emergency officer of the dissolved Maharashtra Congress Executive also made a similar appeal while seconding the resolution.

Saturday night and Sunday forenoon were devoted by Congress workers from the Districts to a discussion as to how the struggle was to be carried on in their respective District Camps.

ADDRESS TO MR. ANEY.

The Municipality of Panvel presented an address of welcome to Mr. Aney, which was read by Mr. Noormahomad Yusuf, President of the Municipality. The Municipality had voted a simular address to Mahatma Gandhi also which was to be presented to him in the event of his coming here.

CHIRNER MEMORIAL.

A pillar in memory of the Chirner tragedy of last year was erected at Chirner and the unveiling ceremony thereof took place in the afternoon on Sunday at the hands of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel who came here accompanied by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who was President of the Non-official Inquiry Committee which inquired into the tragedy last year.

They also addressed a public meeting on the present situation at Panvel at night at the Tennis court.

"CONGRESS BULLETIN" FINDS BRISK SALES.

275 EMERGENCY COUNCILS!

It is learnt that the Congress President has nominated Mr. Rajendra Prasad as his successor.

Nearly 10,000 to 15,000 volunteers from the city have expressed their willingness to join the Congress and answer the behests of the Emergency Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Though the B. P. C. C. constitution has been suspended, it is stated, arrangements have been made down to the minutest detail to carry on their programme for one year. Two hundred and seventy Emergency Councils have been already formed, so that even if the members of one Emergency Council are arrested every day, the reserves will last nine full months.

B. P. C. C'S PROGRAMME.

The programme of work for the B. P. C. C. has been planned, and the most outstanding feature is the boycott. British goods of all kinds will, it is understood, be subjected to a vigorous ban and groups of volunteers will, it is said, be picketing firms, Indian and foreign, dealing in British goods.

The Desh Sevikas have pledged themselves to work in co-operation with the Congress. They have also changed their constitution and their dictator will be called the "First Sevika."

It is probable that the next Emergency Council will be composed of "Harijans." (Untouchables.)

BULLETIN RE-APPEARS.

The Congress Bulletin published by the Emergency Council also made its first appearance on Monday. It found sales in the city.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS DISPERSED IN DADAR.

(From A Correspondent).

DADAR, Dec. 5.

As a mark of protest against the arrests of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dadar observed complete Hartal. The students of all schools absented themselves and took a holiday. The Ladies' High School was picketted and consequently was closed at 11-30 a.m. Students formed into a procession and paraded through the streets.

While some Congress volunteers were addressing street corner meetings in Nagu Sayaji Wadi, the police dispersed the gathering with lathis and four persons were injured. They were removed to the hospital.

In the night, a mammoth public meeting was held in Tilak Maidan when Pandurang Ganesh Sahasrabudhe and others addressed the gathering explaining the Working Committee's resolutions.

Mr. S. D. Kalelkar Joins Satyagraha.

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, Dec. 4.

Mr. S. D. Kalelkar of the Fergusson College who had left his studies and joined Mahatma's batch in 1930 has again left his studies. He left Poona to-day to join the struggle in Bombay. He was given send-off by the students of the College when he left for Bombay.

HARTAL IN DOHAD.

(From A Correspondent).

DOHAD, Dec. 4.

The Local Congress Committee and Youth League have been dissolved and all the powers are vested in Mr. Laxmidas Shrikant as a Dictator.

There has been much excitement in the city due to the arrest of Gandhiji and Sardar Patel.

A huge meeting was held tonight when Sjt. Shrikant explained to the audience the resolution of the Working Committee.

A Hartal will be observed tomorrow in honour of the arrest of Gandhiji and the Sardar.

Mr. Laxmidas Shrikant has taken up the leadership of the movement giving up his duties of Bhil Seva Mandal.

CITY NOTES

PITY THE POOR PEASANT.

(By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC).

Yesterday I had reason to refer to the burden of interest borne by the agriculturist and to the difficulties in the way of reducing its burden. The Central Banking Committee referred to the high incidence of this burden which, though only about 9 per cent. in the towns, was believed to be 40 to 75 per cent. in the villages. Sjt. H.L. Chablani of Delhi University, disagrees with this estimate. In a little pamphlet "Some Aspects of Rural Credit," he objects that what should be taken into account is not the gross or stipulated rate of interest, but the net or actual rate of interest. He immediately lapses into a very regrettable error of looking at it from the lender's point of plew instead of from that of the borrower. The question is how much does it cost the peasant to borrow money and not how profitable is the business of money-lending.

WHAT THE PEASANT PAYS.

Sjt. Chablani refers to the cost of legal proceedings, delay in executions, entire loss of principal and other considerations which reduce the net interest earning of the money-lender to 6 per cent. and even 3 per cent. in some cases. This is entirely beside the point. The peasant pays interest at 40 per cent., the agreed rate, as long as he can and if he is rendered incapable of paying the principal or even the interest on it, is it not the fault of the high interest charge? And in addition, he has to bear the legal and other expenses to defend his property against the inroads of the money-lender, so that the cost of borrowing is really much higher.

A VICIOUS CIRCLE.

The money-lender's tactics are in many cases like those of others in power. Instead of trying to see, why the peasant failed to pay up, he screws up the pressure against him. At 9 per cent., there are a few failures and the lender resorts to law, finds his net return less than anticipated and raises his general rate of interest to 12 per cent. The result is, there are more failures, more law-suits and less real return for the money-lender. He raises his interest charge to 18 per cent. thinking he could thereby obtain a more reasonable earning on the use of his money. There issue more failures, of capital very often, and his interest return reduces itself to even lower levels than before.

THE REMEDY.

It appears, therefore, that the remedy for this state of things is largely in the hands of the money-lender. If he will reduce his interest charge to more sensible rates, he will find that it is paid regularly. The Indian peasant is not dishonest. He may be, thriftless, but he is sound at heart. It is when he is bewildered by a multitude of heavy burdens that he loses himself and allows matters to drift. What is wanted is more sympathy and less drastic action.

SHALL WE EXPORT COTTON?

It is reported that some merchants promised Gandhiji that they would not export cotton from the country. Now, this is rather an extravagant claim. I doubt its value in the same way as I doubt the value of the promise not to export gold. These commodities are exported largely by non-Indians and so long as supply was not reduced, they would increase their share and even monopolise the business. For example, it is understood that some European firm doing also large exchange business in the city, has been exporting gold at prices well above parity. If the internal demand for cotton will send our prices above export parity, the exports will become unsound business and will diminish or cease. The market should, therefore, take these reports with reservations.

THE CHEQUE STAMP AGAIN?

There was a report some time ago that the Bombay Government was proposing to renew the stamp duty on cheques. Apart from the fact that this is a retrograde step in itself. I will point out the abolition of this duty was a Central Government action and a Provincial Government has no sanction to go against the principle underlying it. It is to be hoped that Delhi will assert itself as against Bombay.

BANK OF INDIA ADVERTISEMENT.

The Bank of India has advertised for a few persons with European or American University qualifications to start as probationers. There has, naturally, been a good deal of protest against it, but I am concerned with another aspect of the question. It is that the management of the Bank seem to be "hopeless pessimists." The men now taken on, even if they be highly efficient and valuable acquisitions, will not be available for responsible work for five years and their value as junior officers may be taken as nil. To become senior men they may take ten to fifteen years and the Bank of India authorities apparently think that during all this period India will not have advanced one inch from its present position. Absolute lack of vision, lack of faith and lack of a sense of realities.

A MARKETING ACT.

Another Indian State is going ahead of British India. The Agricultural Commission and the Central Banking Committee both wanted proper marketing organisations to help the peasant to get a proper return for his labour. But the Government has been busy with other things. In Hyderabad State they have issued certain rules for the creation and conduct of marketing work in several important centres. Among the important provisions are: (1) licensing of brokers; (2) full-time officers to weigh and grade produce; (3) market committees; (4) punishment for unauthorised buying or selling; (5) arrangements for auction sales. The co-operative societies in British India can take up this important useful work even without legislative support. It is an admittedly difficult task, but a beginnng has to be made and experience gained before the movement can spread.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN NASIK.

(From Our Correspondent)

NASIK, Jan. 4.

Immediately on receipt of news of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel complete hartal was observed in Nasik. At about 9 p.m. a public mass meeting was held under presidentship of Dadasaheb Gadre, President, Nasik District Congress Committee when resolution of sympathy was moved by Mr. V. B. Akut, and carried unanimously.

JAIN SWAYAMSEVAK MANDAL DICTATOR.

The Bombay Jain Swayamsevak Mandal at its general meeting held on 3rd January, unanimously abrogated its general constitution in view of the emergency dissolved the general and managing committeee and appointed their president Mr. Mangaldas Nathubhai Kharidia as the "Dictator".

ALEMBIC
Fruit-Laxative
(LIVER SALT)
EFFERVESCENT, COOLING & PLEASANT
PREVENTS CONSTIPATION
KEEPS THE LIVER ACTIVE
AND
PURIFIES THE BLOOD
Can be had at all Chemists and Druggists.

PEACEFUL PICKETING AN OFFENCE

Long Arm Of Ordinances

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

The Unlawful Instigation Ordinance applies to the whole of British India, but the Governor-General in Council may, by notification, empower any Local Government to make a declaration under Sections Two and Three of this Ordinance, relating to the power to declare notified areas and notified liabilities and punishments for unlawful instigation for nonpayment of notified liability, as an arrer of land revenue. This Ordinance is already in force in U. P. and the N. W. F. P. and is being extended immediately too Madras, Bombay, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa and the C. P.

FORFEITURE OF FUNDS.

The Unlawful Association Ordinance gives power to notify and take possession of places used for the purposes of an unlawful association and of moveable property found in a notified place, and prohibits trespass upon notified places. When the Ordinance ceases to have effect, the Local Government would give directions regulating the reliquishment by the Government of the notified places and moveable property not forefeited to His Majesty. The Ordinance contains an important section relating to the power to forfeit the funds of an unlawful association. The clause runs:—(1) Where a Local Government is satisfied, after such inquiry as it may think fit, that monies, securities or credits, are being used or are intended to be used for the purposes of unlawful association, the Local Government may, by order in writing, declaring such monies, securities or credits, to be forfeited to His Majesty.

(2) A copy of the order under Sub-Section (1) may be served on the person having custody of moneys, securities, or credits and on the service of such a copy, such a person shall pay, or deliver the monies, securities or credits to the order of the Local Government, provided that in case of monies or securities, the copy of order may be endorsed for execution to such officer as the Local Government may select, and such officer shall have power to enter upon and search for such monies and securities in any premises where they may reasonably be suspected to be and to seize same.

NOTICE NOT TO PAY.

(3) Where the Local Govefnment has reason to believe that any person has custody of any monies, securities or credits which are being used, or are intended to be used for the purpose of unlawful association, the Local Government may, by order in writing, prohibit such a person from paying, delivering, transferring or otherwise dealing in any manner whatsoever with same, save in accordance with the written orders of the Local Government. A copy of such an order shall be served upon the person to whom it is directed.

ORDER IS WARRANT.

(4) The Local Government may endorse the copy of the order under sub-section (3) for investigation to any officer it may select, and such a copy shall be the warrant under which such an officer may enter upon any premises of the person to whom the order is directed, examine the books of such a person, search for money and securities, and make enquiries from such a person or any officer, agent, or servant of such a person touching the origin of and dealings in any monies securities or credit which the investigating officer may suspect are being used or are intended to be used for the purposes of unlawful association.

(5) A copy of the order under this section may be served in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the service of summons, or where persons, it may be served on a Secretary, Director or other officer or person concerned with the management thereof, or by leaving it or sending it by post, addressed to the corporation, company, bank or association at its registered office, at the place where it carriers on business.

MEANS OF RECOVERY.

(6) Where an order of forfeiture is made under Sub-Section (1) in respect of any monies securities or credits in respect of which the prohibitory order has been made under sub-section (3) such order of forfeiture shall have effect from the date of the prohibitory order and the person to whom the prohibitory order was directed shall pay or deliver the whole of the monies, securities or credits forfeited to the order of the local Government.

(7) Where any person liable under this Section to pay or deliver any monies, securities, or credits to the order of the local Government, refuses or fails to comply with any direction of the local Government in this behalf, the local Government may recover from such a person as arrears of land revenue or fine the amount of such monies or credits, or the market value of such securities.

"UNLAWFUL" ASSOCIATION.

(8) In this section "security" means a document whereby any person asknowledges that he is under legal liability to pay money or under which any person obtains the legal right to payment of money, and the market value of any security means "value as fixed by any officer or person deputed by the local Government in this behalf." An important section is added that "(1) if the Governor-General-in-Council is of the opinion that any association interferes with the administration of law and order, or that it constitutes a danger to the public peace, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare such an association to be unlawful. (2) An Association in respect of which such a declaration has been made, shall be an unlawful association for the purposes of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 throughout the whole of British India.

LOITERING AS OFFENCE.

The Prevention of Molestation and Boycotting Ordinance applies to the whole of British India, subject to notification by the local Government. The Ordinance runs: "Clause three. For the purposes of this chapter a person is said to molest another person who (a) with a view to cause such other person to abstain from doing or to do any act which such other person has a right to do or to abstain from doing, obstructs or uses violence to, or intimidates such other person or anyone in whom such a person is interested, or loiters at or near a house where such a person or anyone in whom such a person is interested, resides, or works or carries on business, or happens to be, or persistently follows him from place to place, or interferes with any property owned or used by him, or deprives him of, or hinders him in the use thereof or (b) with a view to cause loss, or knowing that loss is likely to be caused to such other person, loiters at or near the place where such a person carries on business, and dissuades or attempts to dissuade by words or gestures or otherwise any person from entering or approaching or dealing at such a place. Clause Four.—Whoever molests or abets in the molestation of any person, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

"BOYCOTT" DEFINED.

Clause Five.—Notwithstanding anything contained in the code, an offence punishable under Section Four shall be cognisable and non-bailable and no Magistrate shall take cognisance of any such offence exept upon a report in writing of the facts which constitute such an offence, made by the police officer.

Clause Six.—For the purposes of this chapter, (a) a person is said to "boycott" another person, who refuses to deal or do business with, or to supply goods to, or to let a house or land to, or to render any customary service to such a person, or any person in whom such a person is interested, or refuses to do so on terms on which such things would be done in the ordinary course, or abstains from such professional or business relations as he would ordinarily maintain with such a person; and (b) a "public servant" includes a public servant as defined in Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code and a servant of a local authority, and a person belonging to any class of persons which the local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare to be public servants.

STRINGENT PENALTY.

Clause Seven.—Whoever boycotts or abets the boycotting of a public servant, or threatens a public servant with boycotting shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine, or with both, provided that no person shall be convicted under this Section if the Court is satisfied that his acts were not intended to prejudice the public servant boycotted or proposed or threatened to be boycotted in the discharge or the duties of his office, or to cause such a public servant to terminate or withhold his services in the discharge or such duties or to commit a breach of discipline.

Clause Eight.—(1) an offence punishable under Section Seven shall be non-cognizable, and notwithstanding anything contained in the second schedule to the code, a case relating to such an offence shall, for the purpose of Section 204 of the Code, be deemed to be one in which a warrant should issue in the first instance.

(2) Where information is given to the officer in charge of a police station of the commission within the limits of such a station of an offence punishable under Section Seven, he shall deal with it in the manner provided in Section 154 of the Code, and notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of Section 155 of the Code, he shall investigate the case as if he had received an order from a competent magistrate under sub-section (2) of that section.

BAN ON MOCK CEREMONIES.

Clause Nine.—Whoever with intent to annoy any person, or with knowledge that annoyance is likely to be caused to any person, performs or takes part in, or abets in the performance of any mock ceremony resembling any ceremony associated with or consequence upon death, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine, or with both.

Clause Ten.—Notwithstanding anything contained in the code, an offence punishable under Section Nine shall be cognizable and non-bailable.—A. P.

It is understood that Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham, C.I.E.I.C.S. will succeed Mr. G. Mackworth Young C.I.E.I.C.S. as Army Secretary, when the latter proceeds on leave in April on the termination of his present extension.—A. P.

New Delhi—The term of office of the Nawab of Chitari as a member of the Executive Council of the United Provinces Government has been extended for four months from to-day.—A. P.

HOW JUNAGAD RECEIVED NEWS OF ARREST.

Hartal For Two Days.

JUNAGAD, Jan. 4.
(From A Correspondent)

A private telegram intimating the arrests of Mahatmaji and the Sardar were received with utmost indignation. Spontaneous and complete hartal was observed in all bazars, schools and the College as immediate measures.

A hartal is arranged for two days, and a procession from the Congress House started at 6-30 which, after a short circuit, returned to the Congress House. The processionists shouted slogans of "Boycott of British goods" etc. A general meeting is to hold to-morrow.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

Gandhi in 1929. I was one of a huge concourse of people gathered together in the Congress Camp at Lahore for the annual session. It was the most momentous event in the history of India, since the session culminated in the Independence resolution a few days later. But I shall always remember that Christmas principally because Gandhiji asked two English friends then with him to sing carols on Chirstmas Eve. The next morning I found a bag of fruit in my tent. Gandhiji had been playing Father Christmas." So Gandhiji though he is no more, in London still adorns the columns of the British Press during the Christmas fun. He was mentioned on another occasion at the Westminister School in the last performance of the Latin play. And as far as the school boys were concerned, the Gandhi item was the most favourite of the day.

INDIAN ARTISTS' WORK.

On Wednesday last we had an occasion to congratulate the four young Indian artists who have decorated the front dome of the India House in Aldwych. It was a distinguished gathering at which the High Commissioner for India put on record the high appreciation of the work of Ukil who is 30, Barman 29, Choudhary 23 and Sen 31. Contrary to the fears entertained by a few artists in India these four products of Bengal school have kept up the Indian tradition through and through despite the severe handicaps from which they suffered in this country. Unfortunately, the choice of selecting the work was not left to them and naturally their minds had to work under a certain feeling of oppression. The dome which shows four pictures of Indian life does credit to the attists for their industry and talent in keeping the harmony amongst four of them. They have, in linking up the four panels, sacrificed their individuality. In my conversations with them. Ukil explained how ever since they landed in this country they tried themselves to be cautious always bearing in mind that they were learning the technique of fresco painting and not western methods and that they had been sent for decorating India House in Indian ways. With that as their constant guide they have been able to maintain the individuality of Indian art in their originality of creative ideas and treatment. The four artists were the recipient of congratulations from one and all present on the occasion. But we might ask the Government of India why their appreciation of the work of the painters could not manifest itself in better manner since all that they got was at the rate of one pound square foot working at an average of nine hours a day. Certainly these four artists would not have cared to leave their shores to "earn" an average of £200 in London. But that is the hard fact writ large on their faces.

DRIVE AGAINST CONGRESS

Extraordinary Gazette Expected

It is stated that the local Government have been busy formulating plans to give effect to the four Ordinances promulgated by the Viceroy on Monday to crush the Civil Disobedience movement. An extra ordinary Gazette is likely to be issued. A number of political organisations in the city illegal and following this there may be a round up of all known Congress workers in Bombay.

CONGRESS FORGING AHEAD

In the meantime, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee it is understood is going ahead with preparations for launching some aggressive kinds of Satyagraha in Bombay. If the Congress workers are arrested, it is stated the work will not at all suffer as arrangements have been made for new executives in the place of old ones.

As the markets were closed on Tuesday there was no picketing but as soon as the markets open the plan of the Emergency council is to launch peaceful picketing which is also an offence under the latest Ordinance. The three days hartal declared by the B. P. C. C. was observed partially and a few shops were open in some localities. Many of the schools took a holiday, and some mills remained entirely closed.

PEPPERMINT PLANTATION IN BAVARIA.

Munich, December—Experiments having shown that moorland in Bavaria, particularly the Erdinger moor near Munich, is especially well adapted for raising peppermint, a beginning is now to be made by planting some 60 acres with this herb and building a plant for distilling peppermint oil. The plant will be fired with peat obtained from the moor. Up to now all the peppermint oil required for the use of German industry has had to be imported. How great the requirements are is indicated by the fact that a single firm in Dresden imports 20 long tons of this oil yearly for making tooth paste. To produce this amount, 6,000 acres of peppermint are needed.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Jany. 4.

In jutes only a small business resulted at about unchanged rates. In coals a limited number of transactions were reported at slightly lower levels. The miscellaneous section was dull and unchanged. Teas were neglected. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper 51-13; 4 1/2 per cent. Bonds 1934 90-14; 6 per cent. U.P. Bonds 1921-41 100-6; 6 1/2 per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935 100-4.

Jutes:—Union pref. 103.

Coals:—Bengal 251; Mundulpore 3.

Miscellaneous:—Titaghur Paper ordy. 9-6; Calcutta Tramways ordy. 6-6.—A.P.

Apologia For Ordinance

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Commenting on Mahatma Gandhi's arrest the "Daily News" (Liberals) says: "To read some of Mahatma Gandhi's pronounced ments, one would suppose that the Bengal Ordinances were a malicious trick to outrage Indian opinion and trample upon Indian liberties. They are nothing of the kind. They are an expedient to which the Government has been reluctantly and after long patience driven to protect the lives of its servants from persistent Terrorist attacks. It is true that these attacks have nothing to do with Mahatma Gandhi's organisation and that the Congress as a body has never formally approved of assassination as a policy. But it is also true that disapproval expressed by the Congress of murders has been extraordinarily lukewarm and that Gandhiji himself has pronounced, since his return to India, no really uncompromising anathema on this worldly and abominable business. There was in reality any other course left to the Government in view of Mahatma Gandhi's attitude. With terrorism in any shape or form no British Government can parley.—B. O. W.

THE TEST MATCH.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Melbourne—On Saturday the Australia had made 206 for the loss of 1 wicket in the second innings of the Test match. On Moday, the game was continued and they had made 554 for the loss of nine wickets, Kippax contributing 67, Bradman 167 and McCobe 71.—Reuter's Special.

Calcutta.—The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta has addressed a telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy today with regard to Mr. Gandhi's arrest regretting the step taken by Government.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.
January 4.
Port Carno, Jones, Java.

DEPARTURES.
January 6.
Fussijuma, Sbetego, Trieste.
Barpeta, Partridge, Busrah.

LOADING.
January 5.
Steamer Tarantia for Liverpool.
Steamer Durenda for London.
Steamer Karagola for Durban.
Steamer, Duresda for London.

S.S. Port Curno:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Port Curno, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Fussijama:—The Lloyd T. Coy.'s steomer Fusijama will sail to-day for Trieste etc., with a general cargo.

S.S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Fussijama will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, January 5.

S.S. Mantua for London:—6 bales woollen carpets B. Mehta; 10 bales cotton carpets O. Chandbhoy; 9 bales animal skin E. Morrison and Co.; 1 bales animal skin H. R. Rehmanbhai 30 bales animal skin M. Esmail; 13 cases bristles Cox and Kings, Ltd.; 21 bales animal skin J. M. Rahimtoola.

For Marseilles:—6400 bags groundnuts L. Dreyfus and Co.; 133 bags groundnut seed T. S. Wadia and Son.

For Bourges:—10 bales cotton yarn D. Sassoon and Co.

For Varna:—56 bales cotton yarn D. Sassoon and Co.

S.S. Tarantia for Barcelona—1324 bags linseed Ralli Bros.

S.S. Durenda for London:—1260 bags groundnut oil cakes Birla Bros.; 2325 bags groundnut oil cakes W. Latham and Co.

For Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore, Grindley and Co.

For Hull:—2740 bags castorseed Birla Bros.; 50 bales hemp K. J. Kapadia and Co.

S.S. Rattenfels for Antwerp:—100 bales hemp M. Nissim; 100 bales cotton fly Chunilal and Sons; 2737 bags groundnut oil cakes A. Oomerbhoy.

For Ratterdom:—1280 bags groundnuts K. Dinchand and Co.; 675 bags linseed oil cakes A. Oomerbhoy; 2560 bags groundnuts K. Divchand and Co.

For Hamburg:—3725 bags groundnut oil cakes A. Oomerbhoy.

For Bremen:—1280 bags groundnuts K. Divchand and Co.

S.S. Kidderpore for Kobe:—200 bales cottonraw A. Khimji and Co.

S.S. Nagato Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cottonraw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 400 bales cottonraw T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Shanghai:—350 bales cottonraw O. Suleman and Co.; 150 bales cottonraw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Moji:—50 bales cottonraw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cottonraw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Osaka:—300 bales cottonraw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cottonraw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, January 5.

S.S. Fussijama, agents I. Triestino from Trieste:—42 cases crockers; 8 cases scrinds; 229 cases chains; 150 cases diamond qucore; 30 cases fezcaps; 55 cases bolts and nuts; 100 cases beer; 279 cases shoes; 36 cases lamps; 60 cases twine; 500 bags garlic; 1500 bags starch; 1040 cases paper; 2600 cases glassware.

From Venice:—75 bales art silk yarn; 41 cases twine.

From Brindisi:—700 bkts. potatoes; 200 bags almonds.

From Bari:—25 bags idroplite cotton; 100 bags almonds.

From Port Said:—100 cases currants; 200 bags garnc.

From Aden:—100 bags chara 15 bags gummyrap; 83 bags moong; 110 bags gum olibanum; 106 bags beans.

S.S. Jalapalaka agents E. S. N. Co. from Cannanore:—549 bags cocoanuts.

From Monbuim:—1186 bags rice.

From Basrim:—23233 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—3744 bags rice; 134 bags betelnuts; 153 bags gunnies.

From Cochin:—499 joltas coir yarn; 25 joltas coir rope.

Long-Distance Weather Forcasting In Germany.

Frankfort-on-Main, December—A special bureau created by the Prussian ministry of agriculture in Frankfort to study the possibilities of long-distance weather forecasting will in the coming year make public its first attempts along that line. Forecasts for ten days will be made in July and August for North Germany west of the Oder and for South Germany. Seven such forecasts were made last summer privately for a small number of university professors and meteorologists, and it is asserted that every one of them was correct. It is estimated that forecasts for ten days in advance mean a reduction of 50 per cent. in losses caused to agriculture by the elements.

"Gandhiji Stronger In Jail"

LONDON, Jan. 4.

New York.—Commenting on the situation in India, the "Herald Tribune" expresses the opinion that a man of Lord Willingdon's experience of Indian affairs would not have announced the present policy, unless he was convinced that it could really be carried out. During Mahatma Gandhi's absence in London, the extremists had usurped control and their ascetic chief is now being swept along by the storm of his own making, but no longer under his full control. If the extremists take up, Lord Willingdon's challenge, it would be because Gandhiji has lost grip, in which case, he will be in a far stronger position politically in gaol, than out of it.—Reuter.

Hartal Continues In Belgaum.

(From Our Corresoondent).

BELGAUM, Dec. 5.

To-day also complete hartal is observed here. Sjt. Narayanrao Joshi, President, has notified that in view of the present emergency, the Belgaum District Congress Committees are dissolved and Congress work in the District will be carried on by a Dictator with power to nominate successor in case of necessity. Nothing untoward has so far happened.

"OUR AMBASSADOR IN HEAVEN".

Mahomed Ali Day In Broach.

(From Our Correspondent).

BROACH, Jan. 4.

A mass meeting was held in the Tower Maidan to-day in the evening when about five thousand people were present to hear Dr. Chandulal Desai, the first Dictator for Broach.

In the beginning speeches were made extolling the services for the nation and the country by the late Maulana Mahomed Ali, the ex-President of the Congress. The proceedings began with electing Dr. Chandulal to preside over the meeting who narrated the glorious record of sacrifices of the late Maulana. He was followed by Sayed Asad Ali and other Muslims. Finally, Dr. Chandulal asked the people to pray that their ambassador in Heaven, Moulana Saheb, may request the Almight to give us strength to suffer all hardships in the cause of freedom.

CELEBRATING ARRESTS.

Then began the proceedings of the meeting convened to celebrate the arrests of Mahatmaji and Sardar Vallabhbhai. As Dictator for the District, Dr. Chandulal informed the audience that all Taluka Samitis and the District Congress Committee were dissolved and all Congress work would be carried on under his guidance and instructions.

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RUSSIA IN HOPE.

TESTIMONY OF MARKED IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Bruce Bleven editor of "New Republic," New York who paid recently a visit to the continent and Russia is contrimuting series of travel impressions to his paper. The following are his impressions of the Soviet system:—

Every American visitor to Russia would do well to write a few observations on a card and put it into the mirror in his hotel room where he can see it every day:

1. The U.S.S.R. should be viewed in terms of what Russia once was, and not in terms of what America now is. Unless you saw the country before the revolution, you should be very careful indeed in commenting on present conditions.

2. The only safe clue to the situation there is to remember that Communism in Russia is still on the whole more Russian than communistic.

3. While the character of the rising generation is a new thing in the world, Russia is still dominated by persons who came to maturity before 1917, and in mentality they are pretty much what Russians have always been.

4. The effort to build a highly industrialized civilization in a nation composed mostly of illiterate peasants, and to do this in the course of a few years, must rank as one of the most desperate ventures in all history.

BLINDERS' ON TOURISTS.

Lest I be judged guilty of violating the first principle enunciated aboye, let me remark that most of what I shall have to say in this and subsequent articles about Russia is not the result of original observations. It is the consensus of many conversations with permanent, or at least long-term, residents, some of them Russians but most of them Americans —journalists, engineers, agricultural experts, etc. They know as much about what is happening there as anynne outside the government, and they spoke more frankly than any official would be likely to do (although I also had enlightening discussions with Soviet officials about theories and paper plans). Most of my informants are non-Communists. Parenthetically, the stock idea outside Russia that one sees there only what the government wishes and is shown a mere series of "Potemkin villages," is a misleading half-truth. In my own case, for instance, I went where I pleased and when I pleased; and at my numerous talks with foreign experts, no Russian was present (unless the G. P. U. has an unbelievable ingenuity in hiding its dictographs). Even from watching the crowds in the street their clothing, their faces, one can learn a good deal; and certainly, no one will pretend that the government can dress up millions of people and set them parading just for the sake of impressing a foreigner.

THROUGH A DOOR INTO SUNSHINE.

To go from Germany to Russia in the autumn of 1931 is an extraordinary physical experience. As I suggested in my first article, Germany is to-day a land dominated by fear. Her people live in daily dread of a revolution, either by the Fascists or the Communists; they anticipated that their currency may at almost any moment be subjected again to involuntary and uncontrollable inflation; they have already 5,000,000 unemployed, expect this number to grow during the winter, and consider the outlook for their industry to be about as dark as possible.

Russia, on the contrary, is a land of hope; it strikes you almost with the force of a blow, as soon as you are across the border. Even the non-Communists share the universal belief that the worst is now over, and look forward to a future which will grow steadily brighter. There is universal testimony that a general and marked improvement (not seasonal in character) has taken place in the past few months, particularly in regard to food; and it is everywhere believed this is but the beginning. It is true that Russia has been hard hit by the world-wide depression, which has curtaailed the prices of her exports, mostly raw materials, far more than it has the cost of the machinery which is her chief present import. But it seems quite absurd to talk about Russia's "going bankrupt" on this account. On the contrary, Russia is perhaps the one country in the world which is least likely to go bankrupt, for the reason that every factor in the internal financial and economic situation is absolutely in the hands of the government.

SELF-SUFFICIENT.

Her paper currency has long been depreciated about 90 per cent in the smugglers' market, in Berlin and Warsaw; but it is at par for the Russians, and she pays for her imports either with exports or with gold. Internal prices are all fixed by government orders which are implicitly obeyed; on one day, for example, in the week in which I am writing, all retail prices in the special government stores which compete with the free markets were reduced about 30 percent. The U.S.S.R. could go off the gold standard or treble the reserves the people would never know the difference. The country is now more nearly self-sufficient than any other Great Power in the world; it has begun to produce its own cotton, tea, tobacco and even in an experimental way, rubber. If, for the reason stated above, the U.S.S.C. should find herself unable to pay for hed present quantity of imports, she can and will reduce them until they equal the value of her present exports plus tourist revenue and such amounts of gold as she is at the moment willing to release. (She will also, of course, arrange the longest possible credits in the largest possible amounts, as she has done in Germany, and buy as little as she can in a hostile country like the United States.)

Her immediate predicament may mean that she must slow down the Five Year Plan somewhat, and this would probably be a good thing. For this heroic enterprise is being accomplished at the price of a terrible strain on the whole Russian people. -all the vast new factories which are being built (many of which are just now coming into production) are paid for out of the living standard. It would do the country no real harm if some of the foodstaffs and other things which have been exported to build up foreign credits and buy precious machinery were to be used at home.

CHILLLY DAYS FOR FOREIGN TECHNICIANS.

The most striking immediate result of the foreign-trade situation is that Russia is suffering a a serious deficit of foreign money. This is one reason why she is now encouraging tourist trade with might and main, and why there are stores and restaurants in the chief cities where Russian goods are on sale at attractively low prices, but only for outside currency—"valuta." It is forbidden to take rubles out of the country and, in the first days of the Five Year Plan, many American experts had contracts which provided that half or even three-quarters of their salaries should be paid in dollars in New York. But to-day, with millions out of work in America, there is a "buyers' market" for technicians, and salary contracts are being written which provide that payment shall be in rubles only. Russia is actually sending out of the country some of the much-needed foreign experts who refuse to be paid in this way, simply because she cannot find dollars for them.

HOW TALL IS A TREE?

There could be no more irrelevant inquiry than the one so often heard in the United States: Will the Five Year Plan succeed or fail? If a man sets out to stack a ten-foot pile of bricks in the course of one day, he may or may onnt achieve this purpose; but even if he does not, such bricks as he has succeeded in stacking are still there. In some of its hundreds of aspects the Five Year Plan is already accomplished; in others, the goal will probably be reached by January 1, 1933, the end of the four-year period into which the effort has been condensed; in still others, presumably, the achievement will be only 90 percent, or 75, or 60. But it is now quite impossible that there should be a sufficient margin of failure to daunt the Communists. Whatever the actual results, the next Five Yar Plan will be announced, and work go forward as usual.

COVIET WANTS NO WAR.

The gravest peril to the Russian program is, of course, the threat of war. It is astonishing to a stranger to see how implicitly all Russians, whether Communists or not, accept the doctrine that the Western capitalistic powers will presently use military means in the attempt to destroy the socialist experiment—not on the ground that it is a failure, but for the exactly opposite reason that it is succeeding all to well. In the midst of the desperate struggle for industrialization, the Soviet government is spending vast sums on the Red army and rehearsing the civilian population, even down to teaching the school children how to use gas masks for protection in case of aerial attack. Their enemies say that the army is not for defense, but to carry out an ultimate imperialistic policy which which will not differ greatly from that of the Tsars; but when you are on the ground, such an interpretation seems plain nonsense. The Russian Communist officials are not such fools as to suppose that they can spread their doctrine in other lands by using guns. Whatever their over-enthusiastic leaders may have thought a few years ago, to-day they realize that radicalism in any country is a native plant which must grow, in the main, at its own rate, and can be forced very little, if at all. To be sur very little, if at all. To be sure, the Russians are like any other people in taking a simple pride in their army, some of whose units are, by their own standards, well equipped and trained. But their one present hope is that they may be let alone to work out their domestic program.

At the moment, Moscow is watching with the greatest anxiety the developments in Manchuria; and it is quite possible that, before these words are printed, the U.S.S.R. may be actively engaged in military operations there. A Communist Government in Russia is like any other, anywhere, in that it hates to seem intimidated, is reluctant to "lose face" by yielding to an arrogant foe. I believe it is this, rather than any remnants of Tsarist imperialism, which has thus far prevented its getting out of the three-cornered situation in the Far East. Certainly, I don't see how anyone can come to Russia and still believe that the Russians want war.

PROSPERITY BY THE CARD.

If you ask how the average Russian is faring nowadays, the only possible answer is that there is no such person. Everything depends upon the classification in which the individual finds himself. Not only are wage rates markedly different for various groups, but the purchasing power of their money is subject to tremendous variation. Even for two persons whose classification cards are exactly similar, there may be a great difference depending upon the abilities of the manager of one store or another, or whether the factory kitchen in either case is well conducted. There is a shortage of everything in Russia —except, perhaps, speeches—and goods are rationed on a system of priorities. The army and factory worker of course come first. While it is hard to say with scientific accuracy, most of the independent authorities with whom I talked thought that the peasant comes second (his status is subject to great local variation). Then follow clerical workers, professional men, and so on until we reach the disfranchised, cardless classes —priests, employers of labour, etc., who must buy in the open market at high prices and have a very hard time of it indeed.

But even when you have worked out the situation in regard to wages, food, clothing, and so on, for only any individual, you have begun to tell the story. For he has a whole series of State-provided services begun to tell the story. and insurances which have no counterpart in the United States. He has security in old age, in illness or in involuntary unemployment. He has, in a rapidly growing number of cases, new living quarters which by previous Russian proletarian or peasant standards are absolutely palatial. His recreation and cultural advancement are planned and administered by expert hands, on a scale never dreamed of before or elsewhere.

SUCCESSFUL CATCHWORD.

Yet even all this does not touch the real heart of the matter. During the misnamed Great War millions of Americans went without food, saved gasoline, paid staggering taxes, and did this with the greatest cheerfulness because they were united in a common effort to do something which (at the time) seemed important. The Russians, living at a standard still very far below that of the United States as a whole, are animated by a similar psychology. This does not apply merely, I am convinced, to the small percentage of the population which belongs to the Communist party. The Five Year Plan, and its successors, have now been sold successfully to the whole country. To equal and surpass the level of production in the capitalistic countries in the shortest possible time, and certainly not later than 1943, has become a great game. As a wise man once observed, people do not really live by bread, but by catchwords. All of Russia (minus, of course, the inevitable minimum of frightened, unhappy and sometimes destructive malcontents), has a successful catchword to-day. With the Communists, as has so often been observed, their faith has become fanaticism, a neo-Cromwellianism, but even the non-Communists have now enough zest in the game to outweight many of the discomforts they must undergo. To be hungry and cold is unpleasant; but one's suffering is mitigated when one knows (or believes: it comes to precisely the same) that everyone else is cold and hungry, too, that a better day is coming, and that this better day is in fact made possible by present sacrifices.... The human animal is queer; and despite economic determination, if you want to find out whether or not he is happy, you must still begin and end your search in his mind.

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WITH JAPAN OFF GOLD STANDARD.

Lancashire Will Be Dislodged From Position Of Vantage

CUT-THROAT COMPETITION BETW EEN OSAKA AND MANCHESTER

With Japan going off the Gold Standard, Lancashire loses the advantage of sterling exchange, which she was enjoying in Indian markets. A correspondent succinctly analyses the relative trade position of both the countries in the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" thus:—

Three or four months must elapse before we can judge the effect on the export of cotton goods of our departure from the gold standard. The only figures available for publication showing the actual consumption of cotton during the last few weeks are the "deliveries to spinners" published by the Liverpool Cotton Exchange. These are not really evidence of consumption, but they do indicate the trend. They show that there has been an increase as compared with last year, which was abnormally low, but up to date the deliveries are much below 1928-29 or 1920-30.

DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS. Week ended.	Sept. 25	Oct. 2.
1931	17,024	21,907
1930	17,000	20,000
	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
1931	25,345	21,200
1930	18,000	21,000
	Oct. 23	Oct. 30
1931	25,694	25,981
1930	22,000	17,000
	Nov 6	Nov. 13
1931	27,595	30,192
1930	26,000	25,000
	Nov. 20	Nov. 27
1931	31,310	29,250
1930	26,000	21,000

As regards the general increase in demand for yarn and cloth which took place, it has to be borne in mind that there is a seasonal demand for cotton goods in October and that with the exception of last year this increase of sales is reflected in the available statistics at that period of the year. Therefore we must take this into consideration along with the exchange advantages and the boycott of Japanese goods in China.

Theoretically, the fall in the value of sterling should only affect the prices of cotton purchased from a gold standard country. Hence the price of Indian cotton, for instance, should have remained the same as before September 19, subject to normal fluctuations. Actually the price of Indian in Liverpool rose with that of American. While the fluctuation was not as violent in Bombay as in Liverpool during the few days after September 19, the price there rose to approximately the same points off parity with American cotton quoted in sterling. This was to be expected. The exchange value of the rupee being fixed at 1s. 6d., the import price of American cotton in India rose with the rupee depreciation in dollars, and consequently the competitive value of Indian cotton in India was raised. The depreciation of the rupee acted as an additional import duty, and the Indian raw cotton merchant was not slow to take advantage of the position. The effect of this was to raise the world price of Indian cotton, irrespective of whether the importing country was on the gold standard or not.

Taking a country like Japan, then on the gold standard and purchasing both Indian and American cotton, the effect of India's action in raising the rupee price of her cotton was to make American cotton relatively cheaper. Therefore, there should have been a tendency for Japan to purchase more American cotton and less Indian. If this position had been maintained, there woud probably have been a transfer of demand from Indian cotton to American. American cotton might have been expected to rise but for the effect of the large American crop.

From the figures shown in tables (I) and (II) it will be seen that Great Britain tended to gain a competitive advantage over Japan through the depreciation of the rupee and that, had it not been for Japan's ability to reduce the price of grey cloth in Osaka, we should have had a definite advantage. Lancashire apparently was able to increase her prices by about the increased cost of raw cotton. Some gain in margin may have been obtained by increase in demand, but it is obvious that the competitive position depended entirely on the exchange rates and that the actual competitive advantage still lay with Japan, who was in a position to reduce the selling price of her cloth, even though she may have done so at a loss. The figures must be taken as showing a tendency rather than as establishing a fact, because it is obviously impossible to say what was the cost of the cotton used in either the Lancashire or the Osaka cloth. Moreover, the quotations are averages. The apparent increase in margin shown on the Lancashire cloth would be more than offset by the increased price of cleaned cotton.

With Japan off the gold standard the price of both Indian and American cotton will rise in Osaka, but the exchange value of her finished products will tend to fall. The extent of the fall cannot be foreseen, but it needs only a moderate fall to cut away the advantages which Lancashire has enjoyed during the last few weeks and, as it seems highly probable that the fall in the yen will be greater than the fall in the pound we may well find Japan in a strong competitive position than that which she enjoyed before we abandoned the gold standard.

These calculations are only based on the Indian trade, but the same tendency is likely to prevail in other markets in which Japan competes with us.

TABLE I.

Date 1931	Price of American Mid. in Gt. Btn. 10lb. d.	Price of Fine Oomra M.G. in India 10lb. Rupees.	exchange (rupee) s. d.	Price of Indian in Gt. Btn. d.	Price of Grey Shirtings. in Gt. Btn. 10lb. s. d.	Per cent	Margin over American s. d.	Margin over Indian s. d.	Margin over 85 p.c. Amer. & 15 p.c. Indian s. d.	Price of English cloth in India Rupees	per cent
Sept. 18	35.4	1.62	1 5-3/4	29.82	9 10	100	6 10-1/2	7 4 1-8	6 11 2-5	6.77	100
„ 25	48.9	1.82	1 5-3/4	33.37	10 4	105	6 3 1-10	7 6 3-5	6 5 2-5	7.11	105
Oct. 2	39.6	1.73	1 5-7/8	31.99	10 1	102.5	6 9 2-5	7 5	6 10-1/2	6.89	101.8
„ 9	42.1	1.86	1 5-7/8	34.32	10 4	105.1	6 9 9-10	7 5 7-10	6 11 1-10	7.06	104.3
„ 16	44.2	1.91	1 5-7/8	35.21	10 6	106.8	6 9 4-5	7 5 4-5	6 11 1-5	7.17	105.9
„ 23	46.2	1.95	1 5	36.17	10 8	108.5	6 9 4-5	7 7 4-5	6 11 1-3	7.23	106.8
„ 30	47.4	2.02	1 6-1/8	37.68	10 8	108.5	6 8 3-5	7 7 4-5	6 10 1-10	7.18	106.1
Nov. 6	47.5	2.09	1 6-1/8	38.95	10 10	110.2	6 10-1/2	7 7	6 11 4-5	7.29	107.7
„ 13	47.8	2.17	1 6-1/4	40.67	10 10	110.2	6 10 1-5	7 5 1-3	6 11 1-3	7.24	106.9
„ 20	45.9	2.08	1 6-1/8	38.77	10 9	109.3	6 11 1-10	7 6 1-5	7 0 1-5	7.24	106.9

A number of the figures used in the compilation of Tables I. and II. were supplied by the Cotton Trade Statistical Bureau.

TABLE II.

Date 1931.	Strict midd. at Osaka 10lb. Yen	Fine M.G. Oomra at B'bay 10lb. Rupees.	Exchange Rupees per yen	Fine M.G. Oomra at Osaka 10lb. Yen.	Price of Grey Shirtings Osaka. Yen.	Per cent	Margin over American Cotton Yen.	Margin over Indian Cotton. Yen.	Margin over 60 p.c. Indian & 40 p.c. American cotton Yen.	Price of Japanese Shirting at Bombay Rupees	Per cent.
Sept. 15	1.59	1.62	1.3729	1.25	4.35	100.0	2.76	3.19	2.96	6.057	100.0
„ 22	1.16	1.82	1.3729	1.40	4.30	98.8	2.74	2.90	2.84	5.983	98.9
„ 29	1.48	1.73	1.6527	1.12	4.20	96.6	2.72	3.08	2.94	7.025	116.0
Oct. 6	1.38	1.86	1.6872	1.17	4.20	96.6	2.82	3.03	2.95	7.170	118.4
„ 14	1.50	1.91	1.6858	1.20	4.10	94.3	2.60	2.90	2.78	6.996	115.5
„ 21	1.59	1.95	1.6734	1.24	4.10	94.3	2.51	2.86	2.72	6.944	114.6
„ 28	1.67	2.02	1.6611	1.29	4.20	96.6	2.53	2.91	2.76	7.060	116.6
Nov. 4	1.74	2.09	1.7202	1.28	4.20	96.6	2.46	2.92	2.73	7.303	120.7

Fine M.G. Oomra at Osaka is estimated from the price at Bombay, together with an addition for freight, &c.
Price of shirting at Bombay is estimated from the price at Osaka, together with an addition for freight, &c.

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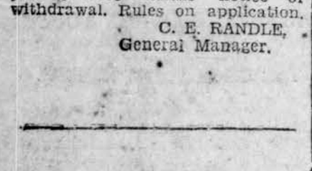
A. G. GREY,
Manager.



New York Cotton.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN SELLING.

New York, Jan. 4.

The New York Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 9 points and ruled steady during the first hour. Later on prices declined further under increased selling pressure from Southern and Western operators. The weakness exhibited by the Wall Street discouraged buyers and accumulated hedge selling depressed prices. It is reported several Banks suspended payments in both North and South Carolinas. The market closed at a decline of 22 to 18 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 25 points to 6.25c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was eak and closed at a decline of 26 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 30 points to 6.08c.

Gloomy trade outlook is again discouraging buyers and the disorganised state of international finance is making it almost impossible tot favour constructive side. The economic conference is to meet in the third week of this month and while the future ocurse entirely depends upon the outcome of it. We see no hope of any sustained effect. High tariff walls are likely to obstract general improvement and as long as the present policy continues, we do not look for any run away markets. A decline of a dollar at present level is not a small one and if the effect is translated into actual amount on the present holdings of cotton, it will count a big loss to cotton growers. The market needs actuality and will refuse to follow presumptions.

CONTINENTAL FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., state:—

Prices declined yesterday on continued depression in American securities accentuated by a gloomy trade outlook and nervousness over thte International financial situation. The present disorganised trade conditions in India are also likely to effect the world's trade.

On the other hand the present holding movement in America is very strong and the probability is that there will be a large acreage reduction. With regard to Sterling the general opinion seems to be that it may depreciate somewhat further until the International Conference meets and solution is found for the continental financial problems.

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE PARITIES.

New York—Liverpool.
Jany. 375—March 357— May 337.
Bombay—Liverpool.
Liv./May—Broach A/M. Rs. 22.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs Chunilal Mehta & Co.—We have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreig Friends:—Messrs. Hornby Hemlryk & Co. New York cables, several Bank failures Carolinas. Market uneasy about financial situation.

Messrs Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—Liverpool market eased on scattered Continental selling.

New York March Highest 6.47 (10.38 p. m.)

New York March lowest 6.38 (2.58 p. m.)

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable.

Messr. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York, cable:—

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Jan. 4.

January	6.12—21
March	6.22—22
May	6.38—18
July	6.57—20
October	6.82—21
December	6.96
December	6.82—21
Middling Spot	6.25—25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Jan. 4.

January	6.09—22
March	6.22—20
Middling Spot	6.08—30

New York: 10.55 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	6.17
March	6.29
May	6.45

NEW YORK: Noon Call.

January	6.16
March	6 28
May	6.44

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Jan. 4.

	Bales.
Ports	127,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	36,000

LONDON GOLD.
London, Jan. 4.
Bar Gold Fine per oz. £6 2 2

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OFFICIAL BASIS RAISED.

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

The important feature of the day was raising of prices of officia basis by the Liverpool Cotton Exchange. The market opened poor at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Further selling including hedging was recorded in the morning. Raising of official basis strengthened near deliveries. This was due to high basis ruling in the South as most of the cream cotton is bought up by the co-ops The New York opening advices were easy and weakness of stocks helped downward trend. Straddle buying improved tone of the market which closed at a net loss of 6 to 9 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 5.34d.

East Indian Cotton futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Egyptian Cotton futures declined 4 to 7 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was irreuglar and closed at a rise of 13 points to a decline of 2 points.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Jan. 4, 10-10 A. M.

	Quotations	Closing
January 1932	4.98	4.96—06
February		4.93—18
March, 1932	4.97	4.93—08
April, 1932		4.91—09
May, 1932	4.94	4.91—09
June, 1932		4.91—09
July, 1932	4.94	4.91—09
August, 1932		4.93—09
September, 1932,		4.94—09
October, 1932	4.99	4.95—09
November, 1932		4.97—09
December, 1932		5.00—09
January, 1933		5.02—
Middling Spoot		5.34—05

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Jan. 4.

Broach, Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.11
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	5.23
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	5.35
Oomra, Good,	4.83
Ooomra, Fully Good,	4.93
Oomra, Fine,	5.08
Bengal, Good,	4.58
Bengal, Fully Good,	4.68
Bengal, Fine,	4.78
Scinde, Fully Good,	4.68
Scinde, Fine,	4.78
Scinde, Superfine,	4.88

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 4.

January,	6.63
March,	6.86
May,	7.05
July,	7.22
October,	7.48
November,	7.48
December,	7.48
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	7.00

LONDON SILVER.
London, Jan. 4.
Silver.—The continent a small buyer. Small business. Market is quiet.

Spot	20-3/8
Forward	20-3/8

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET
New York, Jan. 4.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 7.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Jan. 4.
Cottonseed, Bombay, Hull ton. No Offtrs.
Castorseed, Bombay, Hull ton. Sellers Jan/Feb. £3/2/6

LINSEED.
London, Jan. 4.
Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton. Sellers Jan/Feb. £11/2/6
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. Hull ton. Paid Jan/Feb. £9/2/6
Linseed, Bombay, London, tdn. Seller Jan/Feb. £11/15/0

LINSEED OIL.
London, Jan. 4.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Sellers Jan/Feb. 14/7-1/2
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Buyers May/Aug. 16/

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Jan. 4.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 3-3/16d. Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Jan. 4.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 2 C. & F. Calcutta, Jan./Mar. per cwt. 9/-; C. & F. Bombay Jan./Mar. per cwt. 9/0-1/2.; C. & F. Jan./Mar. per cwt. 9/0-1/2.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1931-32	1930-31
U. P. Bales		
Receipts to-date 4-1-32—	6331000	6927000
Receipts yesterday 4-1-32—	127000	22000
Exports to-date 4-1-32—	4049000	4020000
Stock at Ports 4-1-32—	4688000	4156000
Stock at Interior Towns 4-1-32—	2215000	1777000
Stock at Liverpool 4-1-32—	921000	1383000
Visible Supply 4-1-32—	9822000	8237000
Quantity in Sight 4-1-32—	10108000	10331000
Quantity out of Sight 4-1-32—	5939000	5183000

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 5.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 1/16
D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/8 near.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 5/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Jan. 15 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/2 Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/2 Feb.
Banks Boying 3 mos 1/6 15/32 March,

NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T T 397
Banks Selling T T 396
Banks Buying T T 388

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 637
Banks Buying D D 670

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 63

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 141 nominal.
Banks Buying 60 days 126.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 98 7/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 131 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 63 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.37 4th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/11 3/4 5th inst.
Japan/London 2/1 1/2 4th inst.
London/Paris 86.00 4th inst.
London/Belgium 24. 50 4th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.50 4th inst.
London/Italy 66.75 4th inst.
London/Berlin 14.25 4th inst.
London/Holland 8.40 4th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.
Gold £6/1/4 2nd inst. £6/2/2 4th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 5/16 2nd inst. 20 3/8 4th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 5/16 2nd inst. 20 3/8 4th inst.
Silver New York Ready 30 1/2 2nd inst. 30 1/2 4th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 7/8 p.c. 2nd inst. 5 7/8 p.c. 4th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 1/8 p.c. 2nd inst. 6 1/16 p.c. 4th itst.
Tone:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money Call 5½ per cent.
3 Months 6 per cent.
6 Months 5½ per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Jan. 4.
Interest day to day loans 4 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market loans 4-7/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-7/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 6-1/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-7/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Jan. 4.

T. T. London on Berlin	14.26
T. T. London on Amsterdam	8.41
T. T. London on Brussels	24.27
T. T. London on Madrid	39.93
T. T. London on Milan	66.71
T. T. London on Berne	17.29
T. T. London on Paris	85.93
T. T. London on Prague	114.00
T. T. London on New York (Closing)	3.337-3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Jan. 4.

Chartered Bank of India and China	£ 10
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register	£102-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 6
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£ 83-3/4
Conversion Loan 5½ per cent.	£ 73-1/2
Indian Loan 5½ per cent.	£100
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	£ 38-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 43-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 51
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 68
Conso's 2½ per cent.	£ 55-3/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	£ 96-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£ 90

LONDON METALS.
London, Jan. 4.

Copper, Braziers,	£ 54
Yellow Metal	£ 43-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£ 13-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£ 9-1/8
Tin, English Ingots	£142

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Jan. 4.
Demand Bills 336.75

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE
London, Jan. 4.
Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb cargoes. January Sellers 26/1-1/2.
Baretta Russo per 63 lb. cargoes. Jan./Feb. Sellers. 26/6.
Wheat South Australian. Parcels Jan./Feb. Sellers. 28/3.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels? not quoted.

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To-day at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
A Rollicking Musical Comedy
All in Technicolour.
"HOLD EVERYTHING"
Featuring
WINNIE LIGHTNER AND JOE E. BROWN
and chorus of 72 Beauties.

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A Strong Vivile Drama.
"THE MAN THEY COULDN'T ARREST"
Featuring
HUGH WAKEFIELD.
Show how the hero evaded the traps of the Police.

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"BEAU IDEAL"
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RALPH FORBES
Unforgettable Drama of the Sahara.

Commencing Saturday 9th — Commencing Saturday 9th

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LAST WEEK !
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GRANT ROAD
WEDNESDAY, 6-1-32 at 8-30 p.m.
'YEKACH PYALA'
SATURDAY, 9-1-32 at 8-30 p.m.
"SWAYAMWAR"
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"SANT KANHO PATRA"
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TALKING AND SINGING PICTURE OF DISTINCTION,
"DEVI-DEVYANI"
AT
GLOBE TALKIES

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*Hankow Maru	4104	8 Jan.	18 Jan.
Katori Maru	10000	.....	@ 26 Jan.
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	15 Jan.	31 Jan.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	@9 Feb.
xTango ,,	6893	30 Jan	13 ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

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Steamers	Tons	Colombo	Marseilles
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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1932

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ORDINANCE RAJ IN FULL SWING.

Allahabad Congress Office Raided And Sealed

LATHI CHARGE ON CALCUTTA MEETING.

OVER 40 ASSOCIATIONS DECLARED ILLEGAL.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4.

The latest verified report of the incidents to-day shows that eighteen persons were arrested, including Mr. Manzar Ali Sokhta, Radha Sham Patak, Chundekant Malaviya, besides those already mentioned. Two persons died of injuries received namely Mahdi Prosad and Jagannath.

After the dispersal of the crowd, the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police visited Provincial Congress Committee Office in Swarajbhawan and made a search, taking away two typewriters, a copying machine and some papers and locked up the office.—A. P.

Section 144 In Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD, Jany. 4.

It is reported that the Distt. Magistrate has issued an order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting processions, meetings and carrying of lathis within the Municipal limits for a period of one week. This will apply to the meeting announced for this evening in connection with the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.—A. P.

MORE ARRESTS IN U. P.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4.

A message from Sultanpur says that Pandit Chandra Bali and Babu Bagwati Prasad, member and Secretary respectively of the District Congress Committee, Sultanpur, have been arrested for disobedience of the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. and the U. P. Ordinance.

B. Sangam Lal, Secretary, Satyagraha Committee, Sultanpur has been convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in default to undergo one and a half months more imprisonment under the Ordinance.

Reported arrests in Allahabad District and City to date amount to about 120.—A. P.

SIX MEETINGS IN U. P.

AUDIENCES DISPERSE BEFORE POLICE ARRIVE.

CAWNPORE, Jan. 4.

The Congress authorities state that six meetings were held in small batches in Nayaganj, Chawalmandi and a few other places, but the audiences dispersed of their own accord before the Police arrived.

All is quiet now. The police are still patrolling.—A.P.

Curfew Order In Cawnpore.

CAWNPORE, Jan. 4.

Crowds in Sorafa Chowk Thathrai which were raising shouts of "Gandhi-ki-Jai" "Inquilab Zindabad," "Bhagatsingh-Ki-Jai" and other similar slogans, as officials on horseback with mounted and foot police passed those quarters were dispersed with some lathi charges.

The District Magistrate has issued orders for the promulgation of the curfew order from 7 p. m. for tonight. Large contingents of police, armed, mounted and foot, are patrolling the town.—A. P.

Ban On Processions In Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, Jan. 4.

The District Magistrate has promulgated orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. forbidding the holding of meetings or processions organising or instigating hartal within the area of the Cawnpore Municipal Board and a radius of five miles from it for a period of fourteen days.

The Congress had announced last night the observance of a hartal and the holding for mass meeting to-day.—A. P.

Section 144 In Benares

BENARES, Jan. 4.

The District Magistrate has issued a notice under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting meetings and processions in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement for one month.

A largely attended meeting was held this evening at the Town Hall in connection with the arrest of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

Only one person spoke at the meeting. A number of policemen were present, but no arrest was made. The same speaker said that another meeting would be held to-morrow in connection with the arrest of Gandhiji and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.—A. P.

TOLL OF NEW ORDINANCE.

45 Associations Banned In Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

A Calcutta Gazette extraordinary issued last night declares 45 Congress and affiliated associations unlawful under Section 16 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in Calcutta and its neighbourhood. As a sequel, the Police from this morning had been prompt in searching the premises where these Associations are located and at an early hour arrested half a dozen leaders.—A. P.

LATHI CHARGE ON CALCUTTA MEETING

3 Injured Conveners Arrested

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

A public meeting attended by two thousand persons was dispersed in Shradhanand Park by police under orders of the Police Commissioner this eavening. Before the meeting commenced an order was served on the conveners, who read out the order at the meeting. The Police then asked the meeting to dissolve and on refusal dispersed it by a lathi charge, as a result of which three were injured. Thret conveners were arrested.

After the serving of notice and due warning a similar meeting in Bhowanipur was dispersed by the police, two receiving injuries in the process. Two persons were arrested.

BAN FOR 7 DAYS.

The Police Commissioner's order, prohibits for a period of seven days processions or public assemblies connected with boycott, picketing, civil disobedience or any activity promoted by persons connected with or advocates of unlawful association or movement.—A. P.

Arrests In Burra Bazar.

CALCUTTA, January 4.

20 persons were arrested this morning in Burra Bazaar area for, it is alleged, obstructing the thoroughfares and preventing people from entering markets.—A.P.

Armed Outrage In Dacca.

DACCA, January 4.

Four young men armed with revolvers entered last evening the office of the Agent of the Burma Oil Company at Mirkadim in Munshiganj sub-division, while the officers were counting cash. The dacoits took Rs. 1,200 at the point of the revolver. One officer seized a youth, but the others shot twice, injuring the officer, and fled. The wounded man is lying in a precarious condition in the Dacca hospital.—A.P.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S LAST PUBLIC APPEARANCE BEFORE ARREST.

Mahatma Gandhi coming to the terrace of the Mani Vhuvan in response to repeated demands of the big crowd of admirers. Gandhiji is second from the eight in the picture.

ALL QUIET IN N. W. FRONT

Chief Commissioner's "Appreciation."

BUT ARRESTS CONTINUE.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 4.

The Chief Commissioner N. W. F Province has issued the following:—Third January was a quiet day throughout the province. There was no disturbance in Peshawar City, and only six picketers arrived. Agitation still goes on in parts of Peshawar District, but there appears to be an all round improvement, which is specially noticeable in Nowshera and Swabi Tehsils. The only trouble in Charsadda Tehsil for the last few days has been through picketers from the outlying villages attempting to picket the Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners Courts which has necessitated the arrest of their leaders. A satisfactory feature of the situation has been increased in the collection of arrears of revenue and of punitive dues, payment of which has previously been openly obstructed by the Red Shirt leaders.

Since the Red Shirt Association was declared illegal, the rate of collection of these arrears has been trebled, nearly a lakh of rupees having been collected since 25th December. To take one instance of this, Gujjar Garhi village near Mardan which owed Rs. 7,000 arrears for a punitive police post has paid up Rs. 6,000 within a week. There were no meetings in Kohat District yesterday. The Kohat column is still in Thatti Nasrati Area. There have been no meetings or demonstrations, but the attitude of the villagers is still somewhat sullen, owing to the religious tinge which has been given to the Red Shirt agitation in that area. Arrests of volunteers in Bannu City and District were again 26. Bannu Column visited two villages in Naurang area and made some arrests without incident. All is quiet in Dera Ismail Khan and Hazara District.—A. P.

Red Shirts Arrested

PESHAWAR, Jan. 4.

A mixed column of police and the Military visited Chamkani village near Peshawar this morning and effected the arrest of two important Red Shirts.

In Swabi the situation is improving. Picketing in Maneri area ceased to-day.

Mama Khel and Gandisagibkhan villages in Bannu were visited by Naurang Column to day.

Twenty-three Congress officials were arrested and the remaindor of the volunteers and the villagers publicly renounced the Congress.

Twenty-five volunteers were arrested in the city and Sadar Bannu.—A. P.

Hartal In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

A Partial hartal was observed in the city. Most of the Hindu shops remain closed.—A. P.

"END OF IRWINISM"

British Press Comments

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Commenting on the Indian situation, the "Manchester Guardian" observes that it is not surprising that the policy of the Government of India has hardened with Sir S. Hoare at the India Office and five hundred Conservative members in the House of Commons. "But when the Congress power is broken and prisons filled with its leaders, and when those who have so assiduously advocated "firm hand" policy are congratulating one another on the end of Irwinism and sloppy sentimentality, it would be interesting to take stock of the position in regard to the Round Table Conference. It is likely that when our distinguished "public men" arrive in India, they will find some difficulty in assembling Indian members of their committees.—Reuter.

Surat Congress Committee Disolved

SURAT, Jany. 4.

The Surat Distt. Congress Committee and all the Taluka Congress Committees of the Distt. have been dissolved and all powers concerning Surat Distt. have been vested in Mr. Kanaiyalal Desai, President of the Distt. Congress Committee. The existing constitution of the Youth League has been cancelled, the Executive of the League has been dissolved and Dr. Ghia, President of the League, has been appointed Emergency Officer.—A.P.

"CARRY OUT CONGRESS PROGRAMME."

From Our Correspondent.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 3.

At a largely attended public meeting held this evening to protest against the arrest of Sjt. Subhas Bose, Sjt. Jivanlal Divan. Secretary G. P. C. C. reviewed at length the present political situation and requested the audience to be prepared to carry out the Congress programme by remaining perfectly non-violent when the Congress sounds the bugle to commence fight.

Hartal In Nagpur.

NAGPUR, Jany. 4.

Nagpur observed a 'hartal' today as a protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.—A.P.

CALCUTTA.—Bhagbat Misser, editor, printer and publisher of the Hindi daily "Swatantra" now undergoing four months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of fomenting class hatred, was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to one year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition. Under another charge of promoting class hatred the accused was sentenced to a further term of six months' imprisonment.—A.P.

NON-CONGRESS LEADERS.

Will They Back Govt. In Repression?

OLYMPIANS ANXIOUSLY WATCHING THEIR ATTITUDE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, January 3.

Official circles seem somewhat disquietened by the effect which their policy against Congress has so far had on the non-Congress section of Indian political opinion. The Government's measures include almost the immediate declaration of Congress as unlawful, and the banning of funds for its purposes; but Government has been calculating on the other hand that the non-Congress section of the Round Tablers would continue to co-operate in the task of the Committee's, which are about to be set up.

There is no doubt that if such co-operation from this section is not available in such measures as would make it representative, the Government's calculations regarding its double-edged programme of repression and reform would be upset.

With considerable interest and anxiety therefore Delhi is watching the activities of the leading non-Congress Round Tablers, to see if they back Government in its attitude against Congress and promise co-operation in the work of committees. If this co-operation comes Government hopes to influence the outside world favourably regarding its sincerity. Otherwise fresh calculations would have to be made and new avenues explored. At present there seems little chance of a way out of the Willingdon-Gandhi impasse, and a conflict seems inevitable from to-morrow.

Hartal In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

The City of Delhi observed a partial hartaly to-day. Hindu quarters were closed, while business as usual was carried on in the Muslim part of the town.

Dr. Ansari was among the speakers at a largely attended meeting held in connection with the arrest of Gandhiji and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

A largely attended meeting was held to-day to commemorate the death anniversary of Maulana Mohammad Ali.—A. P.

WAR COUNCIL FOR NAGPUR

Mr. Abyankar As President

NAGPUR, Jan. 4.

It was announced at a public meeting to-day, held under the presidentship of Mr. Abhyankar, that the Provincial Congress Committee had been dissolved and a War Council had been formed with Mr. Abyankar as President.—A. P.

Lady Dictator For Poona

POONA, Janu. 4.

Provincial Congress Committee has been dissolved and Mrs. Luxmibhai Thuse has been appointed Dictator.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

President And Secretary Resign.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

Nawab Ismail Khan and Maulana Shah Maswood Ahmed, President and Secretary respectively of the All-India Moslem Conference Board, have resigned and the Working Committee of the Coference which considered their resignations has accepted them. It is understood that the resignations were tendered over the vital issue of the policy of the Conference under the present conditions of the country. Both the Nawab Sahib and the Maulana had urged that the Conference should not be a drag on the Congress movement but should allow Musalmans to use their discretion instead of fettering their judgment. Discussion took place last Saturday and to-day, during which the happenings in the Frontier loomed large.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

At eleven this morning the meeting rejected the viewpoint of their President and Secretary, and by a majority adopted the following resolutions.—"In view of the fact that the second session of the Round Table Conference has failed to satisfy all demands formulated by the Muslim Conference, and further considering the possibility of a political crisis dawning upon the country together with the general tendency of the Moslem public to take active part in the political struggle the Working Committee considers it absolutely necessary to decide as soon as possible for Musalmans of India the proper course of action for the grave contengency which has already arisen, and therefore directs that the next session of the All-India Moslem Conference should be held as soon as possible and to make the necessary arrangements for the said session."

ALARMED AT ORDINANCES.

The second resolution states "The Working Committee views with great alarm the sudden promulagation of drastic Ordinances in the North West Frontier Province which would, in the present circumstances, have no other effect than to banish the idea of co-operation with the Government in the general mass of the people. The Working Committee feels it its bounden duty to render all help to the people of the Frontier in their extremely distressing condition. As, however, no man from the Frontier is available to furnish the necessary materials for taking direct action, Maulana Shafi Daudi and Maulana Mazharuddin are requested to put themselves in touch with Frontier people and report to the Working Committee as soon as possible what steps should be taken to make a move in the matter. In the meanwhile, as preparatory to the great task which falls on Musalmans of India in this connection the Working Committee deems it desirable to remind them that their spirit of sacrifice and devotion to the cause will depend on the degree of true Islamic spirit which every one of them would possess in their individual self. With this object in view, everyone of them will have to live the life of the true Moslem, which only would give us the strength to carry the struggle to a successful issue."

LATE MAULANA A. M. BADAUNI.

The Working Committee also adopted a resolution of condolence on the death of Maulana Abdul Majid Badauni. The Committee also discussed the letter of the Secretary of the All-India Moslem League in regard to the amalgamation of the two organisations and expressed the opinion that the question was impracticable in view of the constitution of the Conference. The Secretary of the Conference was however directed to bring to the attention of the League's Secretary the particular clause in the constitution with a view to invite his opinion in this behalf, so that the matter may be placed before the Executive Board. Lastly the meeting accepted the resignations of Sir Mohammad Shafi and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and coopted on the the Board Sir Mohamed Yakub, Dr. Shafaatullah Khan and Maulana Abdul Hamid Badauni. Mr. Shafi Daudi was appointed Secretary vice Mr. Maswood Ahmed, resigned.

It is understood that the next session of the conference will be held at Lahore.

PERSONS WHO ATTENDED.

The following attended the meeting of the Working Committee.—Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan (Chairman) Shah Maswood Ahmed M. L. A., Maulana Shafi Daudi, M. L. A., Mufti Mahomed Sadiq, the Raja Sahib of Salempur, Syed Zakirali, Maulana Mazharuddin, Hakim Jamil Khan and Kazi Maswood Hussain. Besides these Maulana Hasrat Mohani and Mr. Shafaatullakhan attended the meeting by invitation.—A. P.

JAP-CRUISER FOR FOOCHOW

Attack On U. S. Consulate.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Tokyo.—One Cruiser and three destroyers have been ordered to proceed to Foochow where the Chinese mob murdered a Japanese school teacher and his wife and assaulted two Japanese naval officers. One hundred Japanese sailors have already landed at Foochow for protective purposes.

The Foreign Office confirm the attack on the American Consul at Harbin, laying blame with the Japanese soldier. No serious development is expected, as the incident was due to linguistic misunderstanding. The Government are offering formal apology.—Reuter.

BAN ON MEDICAL MISSIONS

Ibn Saud In A Dilemma

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Cairo.—Ibn Saud's Government is in a dilemma how to safeguard the health of the pilgrims at the forthcoming yearly pilgrimage to Mecca, because, it is understood, that the sanitary officials have resigned enbloc and Hedjaz does not allow medical missions to accompany the pilgrimage. Foreign Consuls have recommended to their Governments not to encourage pilgrimage, unless the missions are allowed.—Reuter.

Lightermen Strike Work

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.

According to their week-end decision, 3,000 lightermen struck this morning against wages reduction. It is not expected that trouble will extend to other ports.

PREMIER KEEPS IN TOUCH WITH INDIA

To Address Burma R. T. C.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Mr. MacDonald who spent a very busy week-end at Lossiemouth was at work from early hour and in touch telephonically with Downings Street regarding India, receiving latest information and developments regarding Gandhi's arrest.

The intention of the Premier to make statement to the Burma Round Table Conference early next week was announced by Lord Peel when the Round Table Conference resumed this morning. He said that after consideration in Committee of the draft report on the work of the Conference, the report would be presented to the plenary session and he hoped that their stages might be completed in the present week.

Conference in the Committee then began discussion of the draft report and approved of sections dealing with future position of the Shan States Federation in which sympathy was generally expressed, with the aspiration of the States to preserve separate entity. The report adds that some members expressed opinion that on this basis, there could be no object in Shan States being represented on legislature.—Reuter.

Karnatak Congress Committee Suspends Constitution.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, January 4.

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee has decided on suspension of its normal constitution on account of the present emergency. Full powers are vested in the President including power of nomination of the successor.

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